

McGill Greets Their Majesties

Colourful Program Set For Convocation Today

TWEEDSMUIR TO BE PRESENT AT CEREMONIES

More Than 630 Students Receive Degrees and Diplomas

DUNNING WILL SPEAK

Six Honourary Degrees Conferred Upon Distinguished Personages

In the presence of His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, Visitor to the University, McGill will present degrees and diplomas to more than 630 graduating students at the annual Spring convocation at 10:30 this morning.

At the same time McGill will add six distinguished names to its list of honorary graduates, when it confers the honorary degree of Doctor of Science upon Sir Frederick Banting and that of Doctor of Laws upon The Lady Tweedsmuir, Baron Robert Silvercups, the Right Reverend Arthur Carlisle, Honourable Charles Dunning and W. A. F. Hepburn, Sir Edward Beatty will confer the honorary degrees. The Honourable Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, will deliver the Convocation address.

The academic procession will be in charge of Col. R. R. Thompson, University marshal. The proceedings will open with short devotional exercises to be conducted by the Rev. Dr. G. Abbot-Smith, retiring Principal of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College.

Lady Tweedsmuir.
The Lady Tweedsmuir, wife of the Governor-General of Canada has done much to stimulate interest here in literature and has done particularly fine work in the establishment of her prairie library scheme whereby people living in the drought and remote sections of the Canadian west have been enabled to expand their cultural environment. She personally selects and checks over every book sent out to the Prairies.

The Lady Tweedsmuir has not confined her interests to literary activities. She has travelled widely throughout the Dominion and has assisted in a marked degree in helping to create a more sympathetic understanding between the (Continued on Page 4.)

Principal Douglas Doffs Coat To Teach Graduates Baseball

By MONTY BERGER.

The final acts of the convocation ceremonies are cloaked in rigid formality, but they have been preceded by many rip-roaring and hilarious events in the last few days—events which even bring the Principal out from the heavy burden of duties to remove his coat, roll up his sleeves and show the boys a thing or two. The graduates, glorying in the carefree easiness which comes with the acquisition of degrees, have been disporting themselves around the campus in the queer antics habitual to born baseball players somewhat rusty from lack of practice.

Baseball has headed the list of athletic activities that have kept the graduates on the go and it has met with boisterous approval. Yesterday afternoon, Principal Douglas was recruited to round out a short-staffed Commerce team in an effort to combat their arch rivals, the aesthetes from Arts. However, despite some classy fielding and some truly fine base-running and stealing by the Principal, the Commerce Cuties went down to defeat in a

SPEAKS HERE



THE HON. C. A. DUNNING, Minister of Finance, who delivers the Convocation address.

NECESSITY FOR REASON SHOWN

Principal Douglas Outlines Duties of Graduates

Delivers Baccalaureate Address; Pays Tribute to British Rulers

"We must demonstrate that man is after all a rational being. We must enthrone once more reason as the dominating authority of our lives," said Principal Douglas in delivering the Baccalaureate address at Moyse Hall last Sunday.

He paid tribute to the King and Queen when he said, "In the light of the significant visit of the last few days, when we all saw and fell in awe and admiration before the inner spirit of two people—a lovely lady and a fine gentleman who cheerfully and gallily, yet with great seriousness, are carrying the burden of a great Empire, and even perhaps the burden of our world—in the light of this significant visit, so moving and so touching, what comes now must seem to come as an unimportant episode in our lives."

Recalls College Days.
As he referred to his own life as an undergraduate, he asserted that he remembered nothing of the Baccalaureate service which took place when he graduated from his University. However, he said: "I do remember those rich personalities with whom I was associated (Continued on Page 4.)

GARDEN PARTY, BALL CLIMAX CROWDED WEEK

Principal's Reception Takes Place at 4 P.M. Today

CONVOCATION BALL

Blake Sewell Leads Orchestra in Main Ballroom of Mount Royal

Climaxing a week of activity on the Campus, there will be the Principal's Informal Reception at 4 this afternoon in the Quadrangle at Douglas Hall, and last but not least, the Convocation Ball at 10:30 tonight in the Mount Royal Hotel.

The Principal and Mrs. Douglas have invited members of the Graduating Classes and their parents to attend an Informal Reception—popularly referred to as "The Garden Party"—from 4 to 6 p.m. in the Quadrangle at Douglas Hall. As a fitting conclusion to their college careers, the Graduates will here have an opportunity of presenting their parents to the Principal and members of the staff.

Convocation Ball.
If the weather is unfavourable, the Reception will be held inside Douglas Hall.

Some students have intimated that they will be wearing their gowns in the afternoon, but others will be dressed informally for this occasion.
The Class of '39 will show that it has not neglected the social side of college life for the purely academic or athletic when it turns out en masse for the Convocation Ball, beginning at 10:30 tonight in the Mount Royal Hotel. Tossing aside their sheepskins for boiled shirts, the Graduates will dance to the tunes of Blake Sewell and his Orchestra in the Main Ballroom. Supper will be served on the Normandi Roof, when prizes for the sports events of the week will be distributed.

Patrons of Event.
Among those who have kindly consented to act as patrons of the ball are Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill, Principal and Mrs. Douglas, Dean and Mrs. Hendel, Dean and Mrs. O'Neill, Dean and Mrs. Brown, Dean and Mrs. Brittain, Dean and Mrs. Walsh, Dean and Mrs. Fleming, Dr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Bovey, Mrs. W. L. Grant, and Dr. Bruce Ross.

The week's activities commenced with the Baccalaureate Address, delivered by Principal Douglas in Moyse Hall on Sunday morning, May 1. A Tennis Tournament and Interfaculty baseball matches were held on the campus during Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. On Tuesday evening, more than one hundred couples attended an Informal Dance at R.V.C. Thus a period crowded with events led up to the Convocation ceremony this morning. After the Convocation address, there will be a tree planting ceremony.

Principal Douglas will accept from Drummond Smith, President of the Students' Executive Council, and Peggy Lamb, President of the Women's Union, the two trees which the Class of '39 are planting in commemoration of the Royal visit to McGill.

Committee in Charge.

The following students were in charge of all these arrangements: Executive Committee: James W. Fitzpatrick, Chairman, Douglas A. Cameron, Vice-Chairman; George

Publication of Annual Expected Wednesday

The Annual of 1939 did not appear until after Convocation, it was learned last night. Graduating students have been requested by Donald Ruddick, editor of the year book, to pick up their copies in the Union next Wednesday, the date of scheduled release. No explanation was given for the delay in publication.

Ruddick described the book as having several new features, including a new cover design, French-Canadian sketches, and attractively arranged photographs. Some 750 copies of the Annual have been ordered, he said. He expressed the hope that additional orders would be placed before next week.

SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS NEXT MONTH

Three Lecture Courses in French Arranged at McGill

The McGill University French Summer School, under the aegis of the Faculty of Arts and Science will convene from June 29 to August 9, the courses being held in the University buildings on the slopes of Mount Royal, Montreal, it was announced recently.

Three lecture courses will enable students to select either an elementary course, a course comparable to the regular undergraduate courses in the university or, a course comparable to graduate courses which may, under certain circumstances, count toward the M.A. degree in French in McGill University.

All members of the staff are selected for particular qualifications in Summer School work. Students are pledged to speak nothing but French. Residence is in the recently opened Douglas Hall of the University.

F. Clarke, Secretary; and Leonard O'Donnell, Treasurer. Dance Committee: Mona Robinson (R.V.C.), Chairman; Rodney Patch (Law); James Connolly (Dentistry); and George Clarke (Arts). Functions Committee: Leonard O'Donnell (Commerce), Chairman; Jean Brown (M.S.P.E.); Charles Gratiot (Medicine); and Douglas Cameron (Engineering).

STAFF CHANGES MADE PUBLIC

Dr. F. C. James Named New Head of Commerce

Committee Chosen to Plan Work of Architectural School

Dr. F. Cyril James has been named as head of the School of Commerce to develop its work and to adapt it to the changing governmental and economic conditions of Canada, it was announced this week. Dr. James leaves the post of Professor of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania for a period of two years to assume the position of Director of the School here. He replaces Professor R. M. Sugars who retired at the end of the last session.

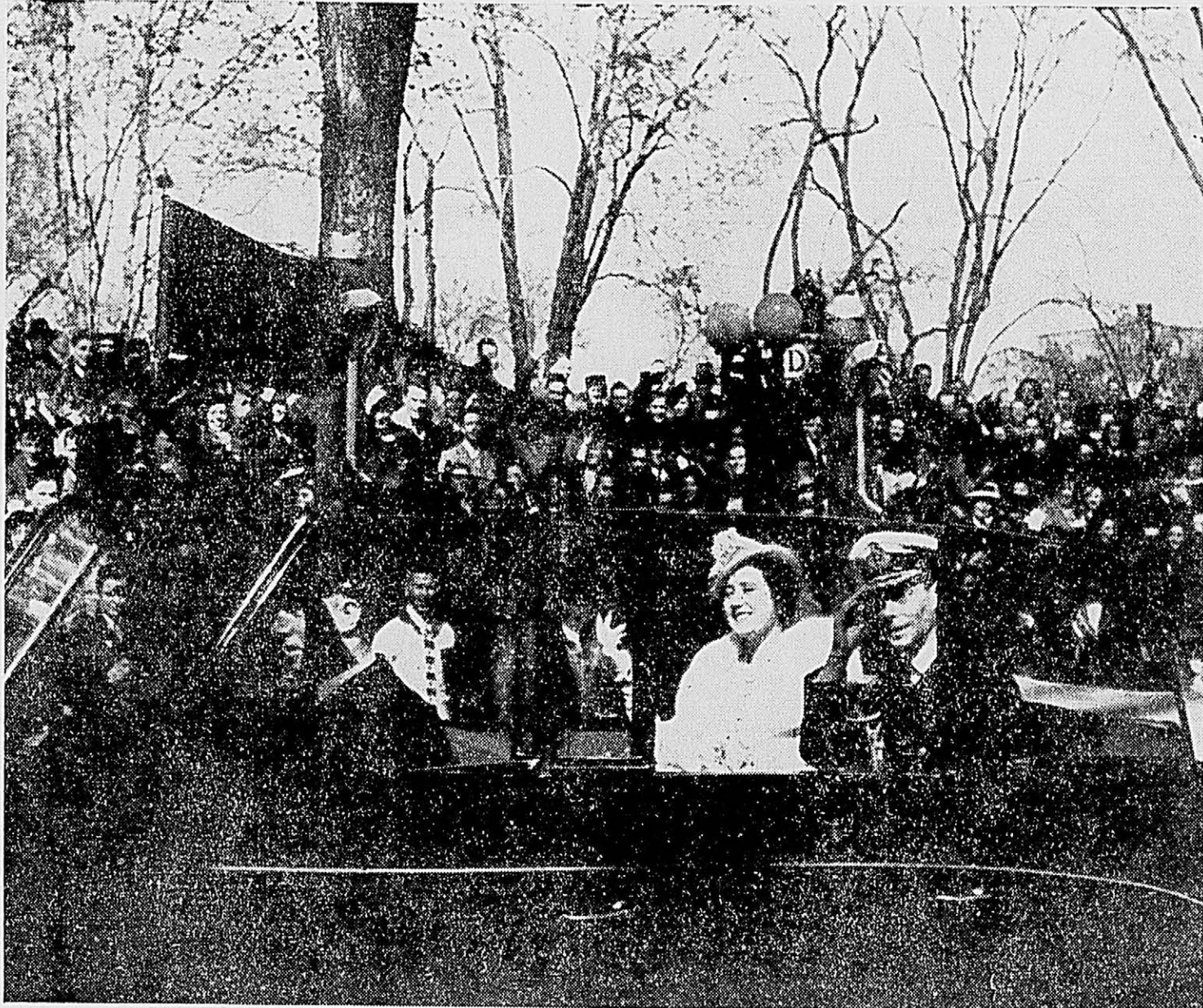
Dr. James has published several books on various aspects of monetary and economic policies. He is secretary of the Advisory Conference on Research in Finance of the National Bureau of Economic Research, is a Director of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and Chairman of the Social Sciences Section of the Bicentennial Celebration of the University of Pennsylvania in 1940. He has been a member of the staff of that University since 1924.

Holds Many Degrees.

Born and educated in England, he graduated from the University of London in 1923 with the degree of Bachelor of Commerce. The recipient of a Sir Ernest Cassell Fellowship, he came to this continent to complete his graduate work and fill the position of Instructor in the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Arts in 1925, and of Doctor of Philosophy in 1926 from that institution. Since 1935, he has held the rank of full professor, and from 1935 to 1937 was chairman of the Graduate Faculty in Social Sciences.

The retirement of Professor Traquair as Macdonald Professor of Architecture and Director of the School of Architecture, became effective at the close of the past session. The problem of carrying on and developing the work of the School has been studied during recent months by the University authorities, assisted by leading members of the architectural profession. Definite plans have been approved by the Board of Governors (Continued on Page 8.)

STUDENTS CHEER ROYAL COUPLE



Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth passed through the Campus last Thursday to be welcomed by hundreds of students and members of the staff. A Daily staff photographer caught this striking picture as the Royal visitors acknowledged the applause of undergraduates.

McGill Daily Photo.

Through The Campus With The King and Queen

King George and Queen Elizabeth has asked that they be returned, but personally we doubt very much if those responsible are able to read.

The motorcycle cops must have got a real kick out of driving through the campus; each time they roared by, they received a grandstand ovation. No one seems to grow tired of asking "How did you make out in the exams?" The Vets paraded on the campus behind the west stands; and every time the Scotties passed by with their pipes, the breeze blew harder. The manoeuvres of the C.O.T.C. cross-word puzzles, and candy chewing also helped to fill in the two-hour wait. The cheer-leaders drilled us thoroughly, and got us all keyed up, so that we ended up by cheering the wrong car, and then had to burst our lungs (Continued on Page 8.)

Here, as everywhere, the Royal charm swept all before it. Even the co-eds were struck by the Queen's beauty, and we have it on good authority that her picture has appeared in several rooms in Douglas Hall. As the royal car left Molson Stadium, the Queen turned and gave a last little wave of her hand to the children—a kindly, thoughtful gesture which brought a further storm of cheering. She gave us her heart and left bearing ours.

Flags from eight American and Canadian universities fluttered overhead as the Royal Couple passed through the Roddick Gates. The flags represented McGill, Western, Queen's, Toronto, R.M.C., Harvard, Yale, and Dartmouth—for they were emblematic of institutions founded by Royal Charters. Although Dartmouth is now an American university, it received royal approval long before McGill, and is in fact, the oldest college in America with a Royal Charter.

A reporter from the Globe and Mail of Toronto, inquiring about the symbolism of various banners and crests, informed us that the campus could boast of the most colorful display to be seen anywhere on the royal route. It is to be regretted, however, that two of the usual morons saw fit to abstract two of the flags—a McGill banner, and one from an unknown college. The University

Here is the note he wrote in explanation. It is in indelible pencil on a torn scrap of paper and so was most likely written at the Front. "This little pennant has been with me ever since I left Canada. It has been with me through hospital days—through strenuous days in the trenches in Belgium and even to some trenches at the Somme. "Sometime I may donate it to McGill Union. "There are few crimson and white banners that have seen as much." The letter written by his widow to the President of the Union follows: "This little pennant and its accompanying note speak for themselves. I have just found them among my late husband's war effects and hand them on to you as his wish. "Quite probably these may not seem to have any place with you—if not will you please burn them. "As it is my wish that this should be quite anonymous, I add no name or address."

Pennant Goes to War; Returns To Soldier's Old Alma Mater

By S. S.

Another trophy comes to the Union! This time it is not a cup or a shield, not even a photograph. It's a plain McGill pennant. It may be plain, but certainly not ordinary.

A few days ago, it was sent anonymously to the President of the McGill Union by the widow of its owner. A McGill graduate had taken it with him overseas and had kept it with him until his death. While he lay wounded in hospitals it was with him. He carried it through the trenches in Belgium and also at the Somme. He realized how unique it was for a red and white banner to have seen such a variety of experience, and thought he might one day donate it to the Union.

The note which accompanied it gives no indication as to when or where the owner died. The fact remains, however, that he carried the pennant of his college with him through his greatest adventures and it was his wish that it should be returned to his old Alma Mater.

SENATE, STAFF, STUDENTS LINE CAMPUS ROUTE

Royal Standard Unfurled on Arts Building

C.O.T.C. STAND GUARD

University Colours and Coats of Arms Decorate Main Drive

McGill, an institution with a Royal Charter, joined with the rest of Montreal in greeting her sovereigns when they visited the city last Thursday. More than 1,500 students and members of the staff gathered together to welcome with cheers their Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, as they passed by R.V.C. and through the McGill Campus at about 4:30 p.m. For the first time in the history of McGill, the Royal Standard flew from the flagpole on top of the Arts Building as Their Majesties passed through the Campus. Other royal insignia on the Arts and Biological Buildings included the arms of England and Scotland, and several royal cyphers, G.R. and E.R.

Cheered by Students.
As the royal automobile rounded the corner from Sherbrooke street about 1,200 students, seated on special stands provided by the University, gave Their Majesties three cheers, followed by a McGill yell. On the Arts steps stood Sir Edward Beatty, Principal Douglas and other members of the Senate.

The King and Queen were next greeted by 70 members of the Canadian Amputations Association, who were seated near the Arts Building. The "Amps," several of whom were on crutches, drove to the campus in a specially chartered bus. After them came a group of veterans of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, ranging in age from 73 to 89 years; they played a prominent part in the North-West Rebellion of 1885. Finally Their Majesties returned to City property on University street to be cheered once again by the enthusiastic crowds that lined both sides of the street.

The Royal Route through the Campus was guarded by the McGill C.O.T.C. from Sherbrooke street to the Arts Building, while veterans lined the rest of the road.

Brilliant Decorative Scheme.
A colourful sight lay before Canada's King and Queen as they en- (Continued on Page 8.)

McGill Daily

THE OLDEST COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA

Member, Canadian University Press

Published every week-day during the college year at 690 SHERBROOKE ST. W. Telephone LANcaster 2244.

Opinions expressed below are those of the Managing Board of the McGill Daily and not the official opinions of the Students' Society.

GERALD CLARK..... Editor-in-Chief
C. R. STEPHEN..... Managing Editor
E. A. LEMIEUX..... News Editor
MONTAGUE BERGER..... Sports Editor
GLYN OWEN..... Feature Editor
G. H. FLETCHER..... Advertising Manager

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Exchanges..... Jack L. Greenwood
Sports Features..... Horace B. Graves
Women's Editor..... Rhoda G. Henderson
Music..... R. D. Rabinovitch
Drama..... Reuben Ship

Mary Richmond '39..... Charles Lipton '39
Allen Gold '42..... William Cairns '40
Walter G. Conrad '40..... Shan H. Dunn '41
Malcolm N. Davies '40..... Angus M. Smith '40
Louis Dudek '39..... Norman Cardon '40
George C. McDonald '41..... Gerald Smith '39

Montreal, Thursday, May 25, 1939
Vol. XXVIII—No. 98

We Step Out

TODAY, we step out—in every sense of the phrase. Like most of those who step out, we are feeling pretty good. Yes, sir! "The sun is shining, the birds are singing, and the grass is as green as canned spinach." Life takes on the rosy glow of a schoolgirl complexion. In fact, everything's "hunky-dory." Because we step out.

For a while, it was tough. We had our melancholy moments when we remembered some of the loopy ineptitudes we had written on our examination papers. We had our dark hours when we were sure that the professorial motto was "Non passeran!" We had our gloomy days when we found but little consolation in the oft-repeated maxim, "They won't fail you in your last year!"

But we made it. Today is our day to crow. Tonight is our night to howl. It is our right and privilege to do so, and it will be our pleasure to see that it is done in the appropriate manner. We shall invite our friends to pat us on the back, and we shall even permit our elders to pat us on the head. We shall be complacent, and why not? We deserve it!

We are not just ordinary graduates. We are graduates of McGill. That is a fine thing to be. When we first walked up the avenue of elms from the Roddick Gates, four years ago, and felt a decidedly peculiar emotion stirring slightly to the east of our sternum, we decided we were part of a very great tradition indeed. We have learned a great deal since that time, but our hearts are still in the same place, and we still have that funny feeling, because now, we are certain of the grandeur of that tradition. Our vest buttons simply can't maintain themselves against the chest-bursting thrill that fills us. Pride? We're positively bloated with it!

First, because we are graduates, then, and secondly, because we are graduates of McGill, we are in an irresponsibly light-hearted mood. It is apparent that we are in no mood to listen to serious advice. Yet on this occasion, it is customary that we should be assailed on all sides by serious advisors. These advisors do not say to us, "My boy, the world is your oyster!" On the contrary, they pour fourth the vitals of pessimism; yea, the stoppers of gloom do they unloose.

The world, they say, wagging a magisterial finger, is in a parlous state. It always is, of course, and the present is always the time when its state is most parlous. There is war and there is peace; there is death and there is unemployment. If we do not make money, we shall starve, and if we do make money, we shall pay taxes. These alternatives are very shocking to contemplate, but we must, they say, choose one or the other.

This country, they say, pulling a long face, is in a sad case. Once upon a time, it was a glorious heritage; now, it is a barren field. Look at the National Debt. Consider the railways question. Ponder the problem of wheat. Parochialism, provincialism, racialism—like student apathy—are still raising their ugly heads. The constitution is outmoded, and the failure to reform it is either (1) in the best British tradition or (2) in the worst British tradition, according to the speaker's point of view.

The Class of '39, they say, is young, enthusiastic, idealistic, confident in its strength. It is up to us to reform the world,

After the Degree—What?

By GLYN OWEN

"THERE'S a job waiting for you with Consolidated Asterisks, Inc."

That sentence is the only advice on employment prospects which is of any use whatever to a graduate.

WANT ADS: Situations Vacant—College Graduates, is the next best piece of advice, but it gallops home several lengths behind the winner.

The Daily can supply the details about neither of these admirable counsels. The employer moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. He has few vacancies for university men, and he has his own methods of filling them. The vast army of left-overs is consoled by sonorous generalizations.

For instance, we have a press release which claims that the employment prospects for college graduates are now brighter than they have been during the past two years, and that 90 per cent. of 146 higher educational institutions in the United States expect that 50 per cent. or more of their graduates will be at work before the summer ends. (It follows automatically that Canada will share in American prosperity.) The release goes on to produce facts and figures to support its statements. Those who revel in statistical optimism will find this release run in full at the end of this article.

OPTIMISTIC GENERALIZATION.

The boys who collect these figures mean well. Their conclusions are probably true, although, as Mark Twain said, there are liars, damned liars, and statistics. Figures butter no bread and roll no smokes for the unemployed. Never mind the figures; where are the jobs? What's the use of prosperity, if it doesn't give us regular work?

The answer is an even broader generalization, because it takes the long view. There is nothing like taking the long view. Executives and other people who have jobs already believe in taking the long view. They can afford it. The long view is also optimistic. The birth rate is declining, and even though the mortality rate is decreasing, death is not mocked; in a few years—say 50—there will be more vacancies than there are people to fill them—other things being equal. There's the rub. Other things regrettably refuse to remain equal. However, the employers give you this formula for what it is worth—free of charge.

The Editor said: "Go ahead and interview some St. James Street tycoons. Ask them for their advice to the graduate seeking employment." We gave him some samples of the tripe usually ladled out on such occasions, and he cancelled his instructions. The Editor is too intelligent to be a good Editor. Good editors take anything as long as it has a prominent man's name attached to it.

EMPLOYERS' ADVICE.

Here is one of the samples. Recently a business man delivered himself of the following blast: "I am sick and tired of having young men coming to me for employment and saying that they will take any position which is vacant. I like a young fellow who knows his own mind, who has decided what he wants to do and is determined to do it and nothing else. I want no 'shotgun minds' in my business." Collier's magazine thought the observation worthy of an approving editorial. Thousands of readers probably gave it a nod of full agreement. Yet it is riddled with palpable inaccuracies.

If the young man's education has been worth anything to him, he will have a shotgun mind. He will be capable of doing at least reasonably well in several fields. A. J. Cronyn has shown that a medical doctor can write very good novels. Many engineering graduates have shown an aptitude for finance. Yet the Faculties of Medicine and Engineering are perhaps the most specialized in any university. "We have no vacancies in your line, Mr. Blank." Bosh! No matter what his education, he still has to learn a job—even a job "in his line"—from the ground up when he enters any particular business. If there are no vacancies "in his line" he is prepared to take one in any other department, and he brings just as much useful knowledge and trained intellect to that job as to one "in his line." Shotgun mind! Mr. Employer, take a Bronx cheer! Every executive has a shotgun mind. He has to have one. He has to know a great deal about a wide variety of departments under his management. Yet no one accuses the executive of lacking determination. A shotgun can prove a very deadly instrument.

THE "RIFLE MIND."

The employer wants a rifle mind. He wants a young man who knew he wanted to be an engine-driver when he was a kid, and stuck to that narrow ambition for the rest of his life? He wants an educational system which makes a trade apprentice of a seventh grade kid—like the Ford school attached to the factory which turns out young men good for nothing but working on a Ford assembly line, or like the business college which turns out young women good for nothing but taking dictation and pounding a typewriter. These are his unconscious ideals, yet he is the sort of man who babbles about free opportunity and enterprise as opposed to regimentation and determinism!

The stupidity of the aforesaid employer's remark is fairly typical of the tripe fed to graduates every year. The tips the employer gives you on what he wants in a college graduate have no relation to your particular case, unless you want to pander to such stupidity. If you want to call your soul your own, however, you'll try to convince him that you have a good general training and are capable of taking on any job to gain experience, that your present inclinations don't matter—you may

to set Jerusalem in this green and pleasant land.

To these exhortations, the Class of '39 has only one answer, "When do we start?" Only there's a catch to it. You see, they never let you start.

change your mind if you like the job he gives you. You want to get to work on something constructive in this crazy world, and his firm seems to give you that opportunity. It all seems pretty obvious, doesn't it? But in nine cases out of ten, it'll be new to him. He's been out of college so long that he's forgotten what the place was like and how he felt when he graduated. Consequently, the bigger they are in business and the longer they've been out of college, the more childish the employers sound when they begin handing out advice to graduates.

SIR EDWARD BEATTY.

For instance, Sir Edward Beatty, who as Chancellor of McGill, is more keenly aware of the attitude of university men, has frequently asserted that young men are not discouraged by the profound pessimism which is heard on every hand, that they are eager to roll up their sleeves and get to work, and that that is their only object. Sir Edward is, of course, perfectly right. But every so often, some fool business man comes out with the statement that university men are a lot of lazy Reds, corrupted by lies about class warfare, and preferring to plot revolution rather than to work. There is a flutter in the penthouses and office buildings, and worthy citizens look askance at the Roddick Gates and the red flag over the Arts Building. No one pays any attention to Sir Edward, but they lend their ears to any scare-monger who speaks on radicalism in the universities before a small-town Rotary Club luncheon. Our prospective employers, in short, are the last people from whom we should seek advice.

During the depression, J. P. McEvoy wrote a series of articles for Cosmopolitan magazine, giving fatherly advice to a young man looking for non-existent vacancies. Mr. McEvoy published a letter from an imaginary university graduate. That young man was an artist at self-salesmanship. He besieged all prospective employers scientifically. His personal interviews would have turned a Fuller brush salesman green with envy. His letters would have sold a cross-eyed wife to Solomon. But jobs just weren't available. The employers wept because circumstances prevented them from hiring such an admirable young man, but they couldn't help themselves.

J. P. McEVROY.

Then Mr. McEvoy proceeded to lay on the paternal comfort and wisdom with a lavish hand. (He was being paid at so much per word.) His words of solace amounted to a hideously prolonged anecdote of how he (Mr. McEvoy) had in his youth, back in the Gay Nineties, triumphed over difficulties compared to which the young man's were negligible. Time had stood still for Mr. McEvoy. He ignored over 30 years of change in a fast-moving world so completely that one wondered if he had been living in a hermitage. He rambled gently on, delivering the tried and true formula of chopping the ice in the basin to wash in the morning, of walking miles to save carfare, etc., etc.

Had not Mr. McEvoy been well-paid for this fairy tale, which would have been ridiculous had it not been so tragic, one would be tempted to think him insane. Considering that young men in that period were often starving to death, his drivelling "advice" was actually criminal. One would like to have met him in a dark alley behind a brickyard. If he couldn't offer a job, for the love of common decency, couldn't he have kept his mouth shut? He not merely didn't keep it shut, but he took money for opening it. He made a good living by delivering garbage to starving men. They asked for bread and were given a stone—with a sermon in it.

There are just a few of the reasons why we are not publishing any article on How to Win Jobs and Influence Employers. In general, the prospects are not bad, but whether we're in the lucky 50 per cent. or not remains to be seen.

EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS.

Employment prospects for 1939 graduates from American colleges and universities are brighter than in the previous two years, or in 1933, though less hopeful than ten years ago, according to preliminary results of a national survey made public here today by King Merritt, vice-president of Investors Syndicate.

Ninety-one per cent. of the 146 institutions of higher learning in the survey reported that 50 per cent or more of their 1939 graduates would have steady jobs before the end of this summer.

Ninety-four per cent. of the co-educational and men's colleges expected 50 per cent. or more of their male graduates to be attached to a regular payroll within ninety days of graduation. Eighty-seven per cent. of 108 co-educational and women's colleges estimated that 50 per cent or more of their female graduates would be gainfully employed before autumn started.

Outlook for positions the same as or greater than those of June, 1938, was forecast by 88.9 per cent. of the co-educational and male universities for their male graduates this year. Job prospects the same as or greater than those of June, 1938, were predicted by 59 per cent. of the 108 co-educational and women's institutions for their 1939 female graduates.

This employment survey was started after the Easter vacation, during which considerable numbers of employers always send their representatives to colleges to interview prospective employees.

"Promising prospects for this year's college graduates," explained Mr. Merritt, "result from an improvement in business conditions, greater efforts on the part of colleges and universities to obtain positions for both men and women graduates, and the fact that leading employers are satisfied with employees recruited from college campuses. The 1939 graduates represent, on the average, 50.7 per cent. of the freshmen enrolled in such institutions four years ago.

"Fifty-eight of the 134 co-educational and men's institutions, or 43.3 per cent., predicted that more than ninety per cent. of their 1939 male graduates would be at steady work before the summer ends. Of this same group 103, or 76.9 per cent., declared that 70 per cent. of their male graduates would be holding steady jobs shortly after graduation. Ninety-four per cent., or 126 schools, said that 50 per cent of

their men graduates would get steady positions in the next few months.

"Forty-four of the 108 co-educational and women's institutions, or 40.7 per cent., reported that more than ninety per cent. of their 1939 female graduates would be promptly employed. Of this same group of institutions, 72, or 66.7 per cent., asserted that 70 per cent. of their women graduates would have positions within a few months. Eighty-seven per cent., or 94 of these schools, declared that 50 per cent. of their female graduates would be at work soon.

"Forty-nine of the 134 co-educational and men's institutions, or 36.6 per cent., asserted that employment of male graduates would be greater than in June, 1938, and 70 schools, or 52.3 per cent., reported prospects the same as a year ago. Only 14, or 10.4 per cent., estimated job prospects less favorable than in June, 1938. Thirty-three colleges, or 24.7 per cent., said that job prospects were brighter than in June, 1937. Sixty-three universities, or 47 per cent., said the employment outlook was the same as in June, 1937, and 31 schools, or 23.1 per cent., stated that prospects were less than two years ago.

"Compared with 1933, thirty-six schools, or 26.9 per cent., thought present prospects greater. Twenty, or 14.9 per cent., believed chances the same; and twelve, or nine per cent., felt prospects less favorable. Contrasting present prospects with those of 1929, twenty-two universities, or 16.4 per cent., though employment chances now greater than a decade ago; twenty-two, or 16.4 per cent., felt chances were the same; and 64, or 47.8 per cent., believed present prospects less favorable than in 1929.

"Thirty-one of the 108 co-educational and women's institutions, or 28.8 per cent., reported employ-

ment of female graduates this year would exceed that of June, 1938, and 63 schools, or 58.3 per cent., said prospects now were the same as a year ago. Only 12, or 11.1 per cent., put position prospects as less favorable than in June, 1938.

"Twenty-eight colleges, or 25.9 per cent., indicated employment prospects were greater than in June, 1937. Fifty-nine schools, or 54.7 per cent., though the present outlook the same as that in 1937, and only twelve institutions, or 11.1 per cent., believed that prospects were less than two years ago.

"When compared with 1933, sixty-three schools, or 58.3 per cent., predicted that present prospects were brighter. Seventeen, or 15.7 per cent., thought chances the same as six years ago; and ten, or 9.3 per cent., felt prospects less favorable. In contrast to 1929, nineteen colleges, or 17.6 per cent., believed employment chances now were better; twenty-five, or 23.1 per cent., said job prospects were the same; and forty-one, or 38 per cent., stated present prospects less favorable than a decade ago."

STOCKHOLM ADDRESS.

Dr. A. Vibert Douglas, of McGill, has been invited to lecture on August 10 to the International Federation of University Women who are holding their Conference at Stockholm, it was announced yesterday.

NOTICE.

Graduating athletes are asked to call in at the Athletic Office for their "M" certificates.

INSTRUCTRESS LEAVES.

Madame Christiane Henry is leaving McGill to take up work at Wellesley College, it was announced

Manuscripts,
Statements,
Mimeographing,
Correspondence
**TYPING
SERVICE**

Jeannette M. Cuyford
Room 5
4857 SHERBROOKE ST.
Cor. Victoria Ave.
Business: ELwood 4206
Residence: ELwood 5833

McGill University
French Summer School
Faculty of Arts and Science
Montreal—June 29 - Aug. 9
Students may select courses comparable to (a) elementary, (b) regular undergraduate course, (c) post-graduate. Co-educational. Certificates and College credit. Only French spoken at all times. Staff includes visiting professor from Sorbonne, Paris. Residence in New Douglas Hall, inclusive fee, \$180. Write for booklet to Secretary, French Summer School, McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

recently. Madame Henry served on the staff of the French Department here for eight years and also acted as tutor in residence at R.V.C.

TWO GREAT CIGARETTES

Choose the one which suits you best!




There are two great cigarettes—one is "Medium" the other "Mild"—but both are Player's. Each has all the qualities which have made Player's the largest selling cigarettes in the British Empire.

Player's Please
MEDIUM or MILD

10 for 10c Pocket tins of Fifty - 50¢

MEDIUM—cork tip or plain. MILD, plain end, "wetproof" paper that does not stick to the lips.

IT'S THE TOBACCO THAT COUNTS

MONTREAL BOOK ROOM

LIMITED

BIG BOOK BARGAINS

Everyman's Library

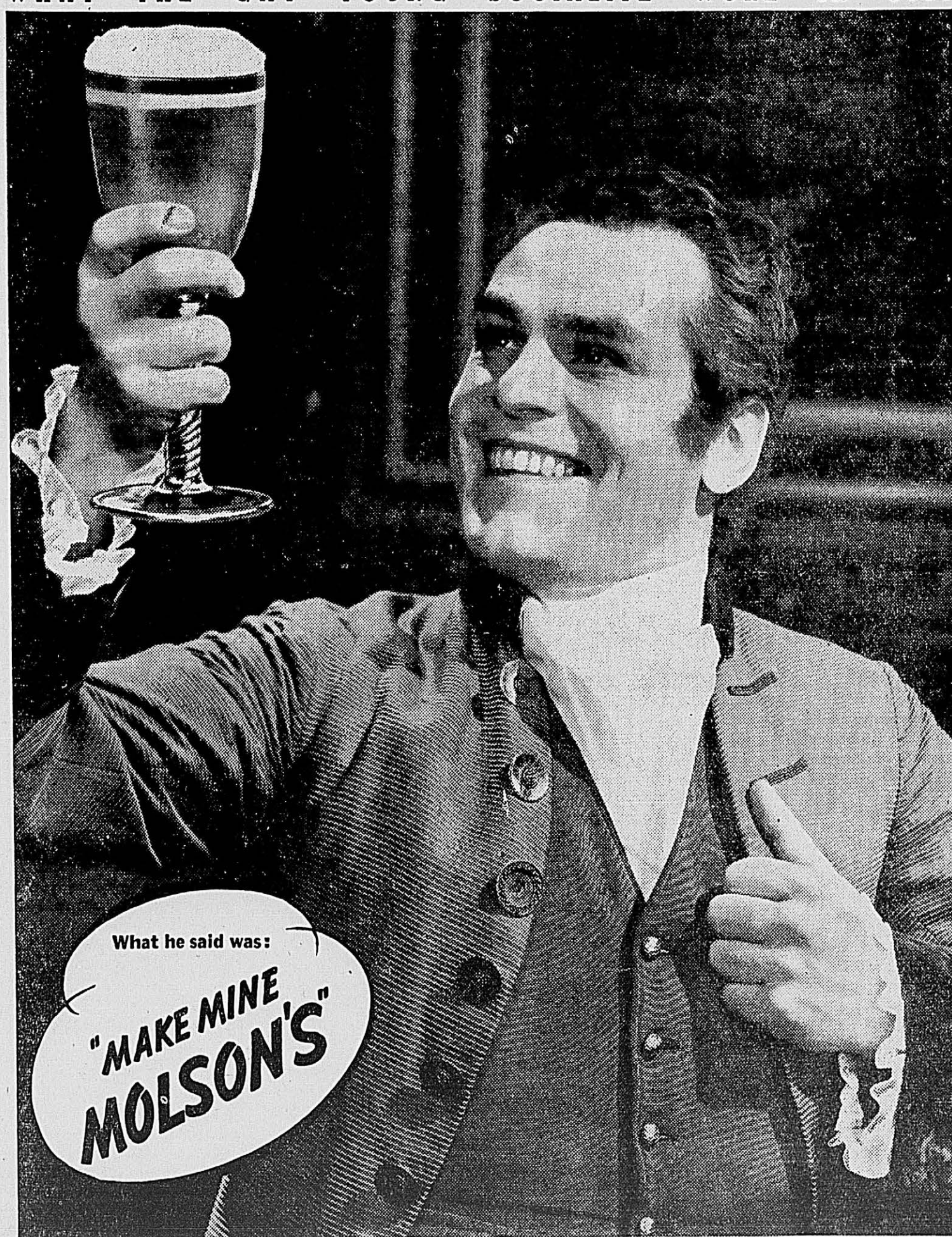
1000 Volumes to Select from
Regular \$0.65
Special \$0.49 each

Star and Blue Ribbon Books

250 Volumes to Select from
Regular \$1.25
Special \$0.98 each

1455 MCGILL COLLEGE AVE. MONTREAL

WHAT THE GAY YOUNG SOCIALITE WORE IN 1810



THE ALE YOUR GREAT-GRANDFATHER DRANK

ROYALTY AND MCGILL CLOSELY LINKED FOR CENTURY

Members of Ruling House Received Honourary Degrees At Historic Convocations

Kin of King George VI Prominent Graduates of "Royal Institution For Advancement of Learning"

By GERALD CLARK

WHEN Their Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth passed through the McGill Campus last Thursday, it was not the first time McGill students greeted British Royalty. For McGill and Royalty have been closely linked since the day 118 years ago when a special charter created the title: "Royal Institution For the Advancement of Learning."

And as the King travelled down the main University road lined by hundreds of cheering undergraduates, he may well have thought of his grandmother who lent her name to a great educational centre—Royal Victoria College. He may have thought of his mother and father who in 1901 accepted degrees granted at a special convocation. He may have thought of his grand-uncle who, as Governor-General of Canada, was gowned in 1911 in colourful robes symbolic of the degree of LL.D. Or, he may have thought of his brother Edward who, as a youthful and gay Prince of Wales, received from McGill in 1919 the honorary title, Doctor of Laws.

It was on March 21, 1821, that McGill formed its first alliance with British Monarchy. On that date, it received a Royal Charter and came into existence as an institution qualified to organize higher educational courses, elect its teaching staff, and confer degrees. The Governor-General of Canada became official Visitor of McGill University, for the Crown had the privilege of maintaining a close check on the powers granted by the Charter.

Even today the Governor-General forms an integral part in the administration of the University. No University statute can be enforced nor can any major appointment become valid until submitted for his approval. Although his assent is not necessary, he has the right to disallow.

While King George VI is in Canada, does the Governor-General remain the Visitor of McGill?

"That is a question upon which there is no doubt; even if the Governor-General had no other function at all this one would remain to him," answers Colonel Wilfred Bovey, Director of Extra-Mural Relations at McGill, in the current issue of The McGill News. The Charter specifically names the Governor-General as Visitor of the University, Colonel Bovey explains.

Medicine and Royalty

ANOTHER tie came in 1899 when Lord Strathcona obtained permission from the reigning Monarch to name the women's college he was building, "Royal Victoria College." As a further

gesture, the Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria and a frequent guest at McGill, gave to R.V.C. a bronze cast of a statue of her mother which she had sculptured. The original, in white marble, now stands at Kensington Palace, while the replica is a constant reminder to co-eds of the vivid history connected with their residence.

On September 19, 1901, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived at McGill. The two young persons, destined to rule the British Empire for more than 25 years as King George V and Queen Mary,



THE PICTURES:

- (1) The Duchess of Cornwall and York (Queen Mary) and (3) The Duke of Cornwall and York (King George V) who received honorary doctorates in 1901.
- (2) Signatures in the Register at McGill—"George," "Victoria Mary."
- (4) The Prince of Wales (Duke of Windsor) as he waved farewell to students after his visit to McGill in 1919.
- (5) His Royal Highness signed the Register after presentation of an honorary degree.
- (6) The Duchess of Connaught and (7) The Duke of Connaught who arrived at McGill on December 13, 1911, to be honoured at a special convocation.

—Photos of the Royal family courtesy The Montreal Star.
—Photos of Register by Daily staff photographer.

ish subjects, by coming into actual contact, on his own territory, with each of the 'new nations within the Empire.'

Thirty-eight years later these remarks had even greater significance than Lord Strathcona had intended. For the first time in history a ruling British Mon-

arch visited Canada, and during the course of his travels saw the University that had conferred degrees on his father and mother.

The activities of the Duke and Duchess of York that day were not completed when they left R.V.C. From there they drove in a stately carriage through the McGill grounds until they reached the newly-erected Medical Building. A distinguished company, including Sir Wilfred Laurier, gathered to see their Highnesses officially open the building. A special ceremony took place in the central hall of the new structure during which Dr. Craik, Dean of the Medical School, handed His Royal Highness a key in a silver case, and declared that "the faculty will rest assured of its safekeeping in the hands of Your Highness."

500 Handshakes!

ON December 13, 1911 King George VI's grand-uncle, the Duke of Connaught, toured McGill as Governor-General of Canada and official Visitor of the University. Both he and the Duchess of Connaught were presented with honorary degrees. Her Royal Highness was hailed by the University as being the second woman "whose name is

inscribed on the Roll of Honour, coming as it does after that of Her Majesty, Queen Mary."

The Duke of Connaught paid tribute to McGill and said: "I know that there is a splendid spirit in McGill College. You are no new university. You are one that is well known not only in Canada but throughout the world. Undergraduates have come to you from many parts to take advantage of your far-seeing and modern methods."

The most recent member

of the Royal Family to be honoured by McGill was the Duke of Windsor. Touring the Dominion as Prince of Wales, he paid a visit to McGill on October 31, 1919, and donned the robes of Doctor of Laws. He received an enthusiastic ovation from students who soon found that he cast aside formality and entered with them into the spirit of the celebration.

Dr. Frank Adams, acting principal of the University, welcomed him officially with

Ties Shown In Valued Records

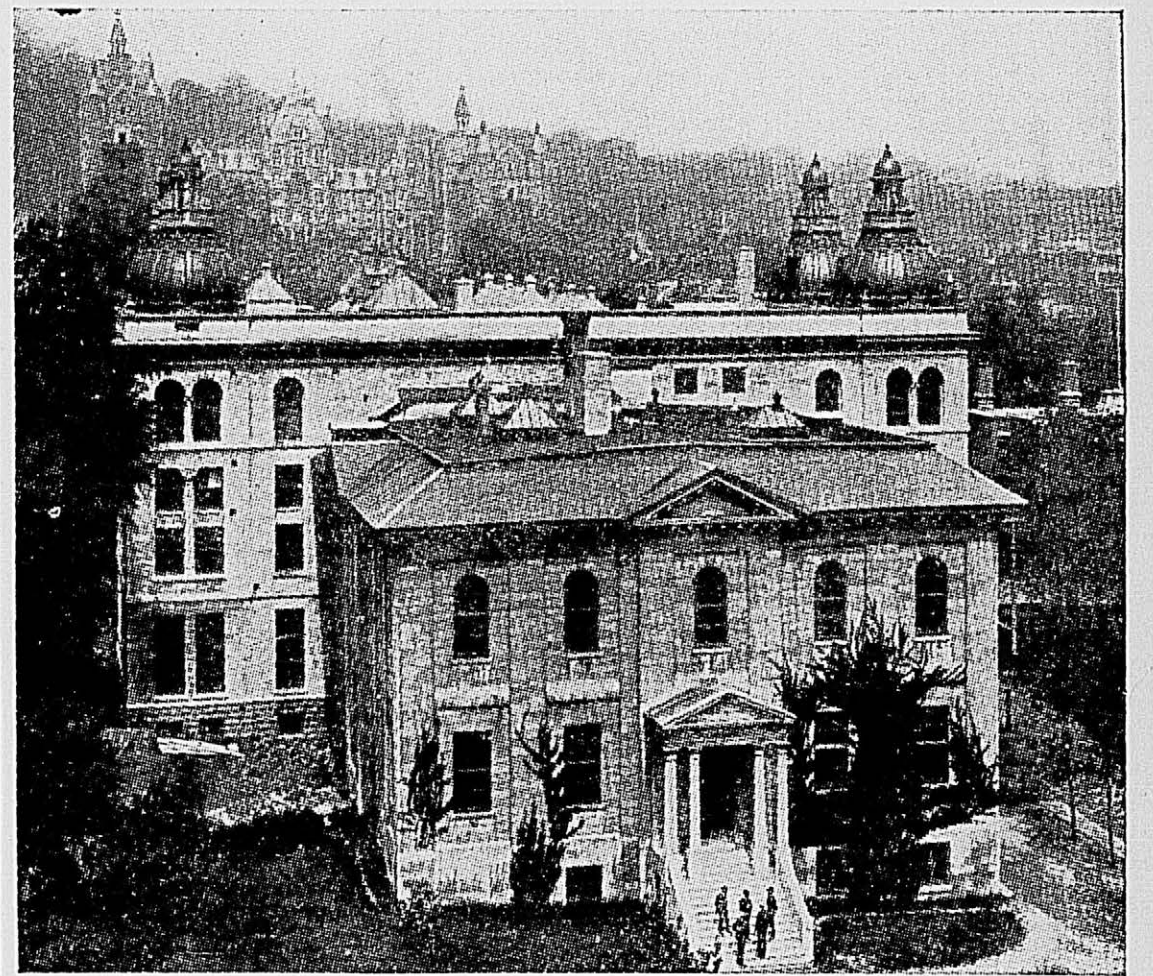
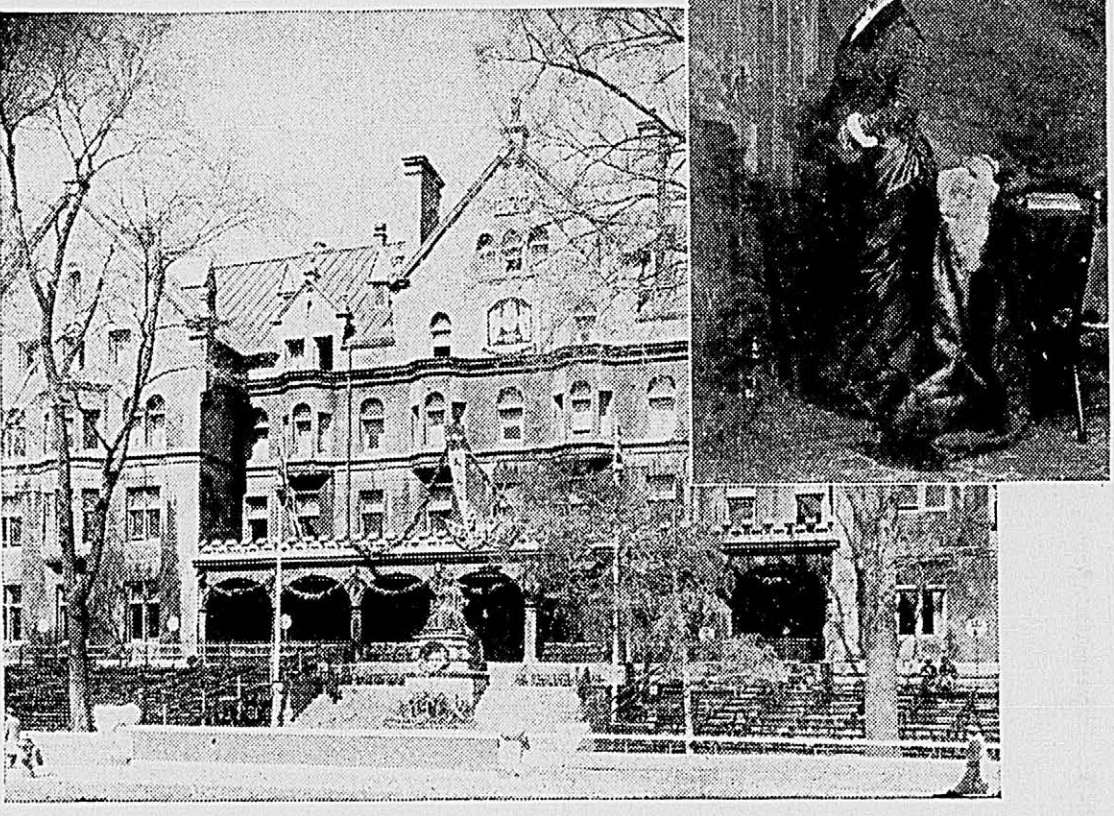
these words: "The University is proud to remember that Your Royal Highness mingled with Canadian officers and men amid the perils of the front, to which your innate sense of duty led you. Your Royal Highness' frank and gracious disposition always made your presence very welcome and stimulating to them, and to those who have returned is now most happily given the grateful opportunity of welcoming you in their own land."

One of the last functions of the Prince was to visit Macdonald College at St. Anne de Bellevue. Here he was just a student among students. He sang songs with them, permitted them to carry him shoulder high, and later shook hands with each of the five hundred students at the College.

Edward's brother, King George VI, did not have the opportunity to shake students' hands when he passed through McGill twenty years later, but his light salute and the warm smile of his Queen were enough to win the cheers and applause of youthful Canadian subjects.

Princess Louise (right) who designed a statue of her mother, Queen Victoria. A replica of it is a familiar sight at Royal Victoria College. R.V.C. was colourfully decorated for the Royal Visit, as shown below.

—Photo of Princess Louise by Netman.
—Photo of R.V.C. by S. J. Hayward.



Opened in 1901 by the Duke of York (King George VI) this Medical Building (above) served students at McGill until 1911 when the present \$1,000,000 structure was erected.

HINTS FOR A SUMMER ABROAD

TRAVEL COMMANDMENTS.

In order to travel well, there are rules that one must follow in the actual journey beforehand. They can be summarized as follows:

1. Read up before you go. This does not only include travel books such as those that suggest the possibility of "covering" a country on \$50 or on one, two, or three dollars a day. Besides being difficult almost to the point of impossibility, this feat is not pleasant in most of the ordinary travelled lands. Also this type of literature tends to ignore finer qualities of the lands to be seen. You must read histories, geographies, political treatises, and the general literary output of the country before visiting it. Then you can get the fullest benefit from your voyage.

2. Avoid the crest of the travel season. This is a self-evident factor in the appreciation of a country. When the place is crowded with gaping girls and guides praising the work of some artist in hackneyed phrases, then there is no romance in travel. You see people running (literally) through the Louvre in order to keep up a schedule. The various resorts are crowded so as to make it hard to obtain hotel ac-

commodation. Youth hostels have as limited a capacity as any hotel, and these too have to be booked for in the late Summer months.

3. Take more money than you need. We have all heard that other lands have a lower standard of living than our own. Although this is true, in the main, there are unprecedented surprises that encounter a tourist. Holland, for example, shares with Switzerland the honour of being the most expensive lands of Europe. Germany is fairly high, unless you use hostels. France is very reasonable and Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Belgium are good to the travellers' purse. Italy is the bargain of bargains for one can eat like a king, and sleep in comfortable hotels at the lowest of costs. Generally speaking the southern lands are cheaper than the northern ones, the Latin ones than the oft-quoted "Nordic" lands. Yet Norway, Sweden, and the smaller Baltic states are reasonable to students. Travel exchanges are offered to the tourist in Italy and Germany, and special railway rates are given in France, Switzerland, Italy and Germany. England is as costly, if not more so, than America. Be careful to observe the money regulations of

Hungary, and the Fascist States.

4. Travel light. Many people, particularly girls, are guilty of taking heavy, bulky luggage on a trip, and have to ransom it at every customs. Porters charge by the piece, and by the weight. Clothing can be bought in other lands, so it is wise to take at the most two valises. Sports clothes are better than dinner jackets. At the opera, ones sees only supposedly rich Americans in formal attire. They pay for their lack of travel sense in the cafes, after the performance, when the waiter charges more for a drink. You pay separate fares for each piece of luggage on the street cars, often amounting to a quarter.

5. Keep close to your passport. Nowadays with the troubled conditions of the world, people in other countries value their passes. We do not realize this until we are caught without it, and are arrested by some over-zealous minor official on some petty offence. Usually a flash of the passport would have the charge dismissed, on the spot.

6. Avoid bargains. When a man tells you that the carpet is genuine 16th Century Persian, then I would sheer away, particularly if it were priced at two dollars. All the old

objects of art or use, go to the bidder at high prices. Moreover they would not be sold through the general channels, but by agents of reputable firms.

7. Use your head about eating. When on the march it is easy to fall into the habit of over-indulging in food as well as drink. Food being different from home leads one to say more. Just the same, enjoy yourselves, and do not do as some people try to do, and live a la Americaine. Eat the food of the country for the experience it gives. As to drinks, practice moderation. In Normandy, have cider, in Brittany, Calvados; in Scandinavia, Swedish Punch, Aquavit, Schnapps; Tokay in Hungary; Cherry Brandy in Poland; coffee in Vienna; chocolate, hot or cold, in Switzerland, and ginger-beer in Scotland. In Belgium, eat Flemish waffles, rabbit cooked with prunes, goose cooked with truffles. In England try mutton chops, roast beef, salmon, Devon Sole, smoked trout, steak and kidney-pie (not at the Cheshire Cheese—it's too expensive, albeit a pleasant place). France is good for Paris Sole, Normandy Sole, snails, oysters, pate de foie gras, cheeses (Camembert, Roquefort), pastries, onion soup, chestnut

soup, fish of all forms, including turbot, crepes, gaufrettes au bleu, and omelettes. Germany is good for roast veal, geese, sauerkraut, pigs knuckles, apple cake, sausages, black bread, soups, pastries. Italy is an epicurean paradise with vermicelli, anchovies, Risotto, spaghetti, veal, minestrone or soup, antipasto, and bel paese.

8. If in trouble to see a consul. The Canadian passport works wonders but if in serious predicaments call always upon this official, after all, it is his duty to extricate nationals of the country from any difficulty.

9. Be courteous. And this means always. You can work a diplomatic victory over any European by a little of the old soft-soap, another word for courtesy. Conversely your trouble gets worse if you are arrogant.

10. Keep your sense of humour. When you arrive at a small town and find that the hotel is full, smile and talk to a sympathetic passer-by. He is almost positive to take care of you. This is the quality that they have which we lack. It is sympathetic. If you don't get a bath, then take the accepted wash-bowl bath, and let it pass. A private tub would double or triple your bill anyway.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Some useful addresses are The English Speaking Union, The Strand, London; International

Tramping Tours, 6 Bainbridge Road, Leeds; French Government Tourist Office, 4 East 53rd St., New York. c/o Miss Ruth Lister, 125 Cornwall Ave., Town of Mount Royal, Montreal; the various foreign consulates, Canadian Youth Hostel Association, and travel agencies in Montreal. In Germany or Zimmelenachweis. Baths can be obtained at the Bad Anstalt. In Rome a good hotel is the Castel Costantino on a hill outside the city. Eat at a lateria for a light noon-day meal while at Rome. The Touring Club de France is useful for arranging to have your car cross frontiers, particularly as France charges a trip-tyque Tax. In some German cities the Fremdenverkehrsverein is useful for all travel arrangements. For a booklet on "Events in Great Britain", write to the Travel Association of G.B. 6 Arlington St., London, S.W.1. or British Empire Bldg., 620 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

If you are interested in visiting the old chateaux of France, write to La Demeure Historique, 33 Faubourg Saint-Honore, Paris. And as for seeing the great estates of England, you can get the booklet informing you when one can see "The Gardens of England and Wales" by asking the Queen's Institute of Nursing, 57 Lower Belgrave St., London, for their booklet. Similarly for Scotland at the Secretary of Scotland's Garden Scheme, 26 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh. —G. K. G.



CONGRATULATIONS TO THE GRADUATING CLASS OF 1939

May your future be happy and filled with success

Featuring Fashion-Craft Clothes For Men

LECHASSEUR LIMITED

974 5TH CATHERINE W. 281 5TH CATHERINE E.
375 5TH JAMES

THE NEW PERSONAL UNDERWOOD

The "Champion" Model with late style week-end carrying case, may now be purchased on extremely easy and convenient terms.

Underwood Elliott Fisher Limited

639 Craig St. West

Tel. L.A. 4241

Machines gladly sent on a few days' approval

TWEEDSMUIR TO BE PRESENT AT CEREMONIES

(Continued from Page 1.)

various elements of Canadian life. Writing under the name of Susan Buchanan she is widely known both in Canada and elsewhere. She will be presented for her honorary degree by the Principal.

Hon. Charles Dunning.

Hon. Charles Dunning, P.C., regarded as one of the most popular public servants of the Dominion, has also had one of the most colorful careers. A young English home-ster, he was not allowed to grow grain in peace as he had elected. His abilities were first given recognition by the Grain Growers' As-

sociation of the West. He became vice-president of this organization at the age of 24. He reached an eminent position in the grain business by the time he had reached 31 years of age.

He again began at the bottom, when entering politics. His success was marked. He became Premier of Saskatchewan. He was chosen by the Liberal party for federal service. Since entering the federal arena he has twice held the posts of Minister of Railways and Canals, and Minister of Finance which portfolio he still holds in the present cabinet. He has gained notable recognition.

Dean Carlisle.

The Rt. Rev. Arthur Carlisle, enthroned as Bishop of Montreal, is a native of England who has risen high in the estimation of Canadian citizens. He was asked to become Bishop of the Diocese of Huron in Ontario, a post which he declined in order to carry on his work in Montreal.

The Bishop is widely loved for his deep human understanding of all elements in Canadian social life.

Sir Frederick Banting.

Sir Frederick Banting, to be introduced by Dr. Wilder Penfield, will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. As co-discoverer of insulin Sir Frederick Banting has won world wide recognition and has rendered humanity a wonderful service. After the discovery of insulin he was awarded the Nobel prize, and has been bestowed numberless honours, the highest of which was a Knighthood bestowed in the King's birthday honours of June 4th, 1934. In recent years his research has been directed towards the conquest of cancer, the world's greatest scourge.

Baron Silvercrus.

Baron Silvercrus, named Belgian Minister to Canada on December 12, 1936, has done much to cement the good relations existing between Canada and Belgium. Educated first in his mother country and later at Cambridge, the Belgium Minister is greatly appreciative of the part that is now being played by the British Empire in the preservation of peace.

He has endeavored to make the contribution of this continent more effective in world matters through fostering the spirit of understanding. Canada, he stated last year, has a great part to play in fostering better understanding through her political connection with the British Empire and her close relations with the United States.

Baron Silvercrus has had a colorful career. He was for a time on the staff of the University of Pennsylvania, and later was at the University of Wisconsin. During the war he fought in the Belgian army as a private, a fact of which he is

proud. He entered the diplomatic service in 1918 when he was named secretary to the Belgian Embassy in Washington.

W. A. F. Hepburn.

W. A. F. Hepburn, O.B.E., M.C., M.A., B.Ed., director of education for Ayrshire, Scotland, is better known to Canadians for the survey he directed into Protestant education in this province last year.

Educated first in the country schools of Scotland, he later entered Edinburgh where he had a brilliant academic career. He saw service in the Great War as a captain and was with the Royal Scots at Gallipoli and in Egypt.

He had been director of education in Ayrshire for the past 12 years.

NECESSITY FOR REASON SHOWN

(Continued from Page 1.)

during the four years of my undergraduate life. I remember the quality of their character and the temper of their minds. I remember the depth of their faith in the power and might of truth. And while I have forgotten much of what they asked me to read (if I read it), much of what they told me, (if I listened), I shall carry with me forever a recollection of their approach to a way of living, and I hope—perhaps this is an attempt on my part to escape from reality—I hope that that recollection has made some abiding impress on my own life.

"So, too, I hope it has been with you. I am reasonably confident that you will not long remember what I said this morning, but I hope that you will carry with you a recollection of the purposes of scholarship. I hope that you will cling to that idealism which goes with youth and with age, when engaged in the pursuit of truth. And I hope, too, that many of you may wish as I do, that you had more vigorously seized your opportunities, for it is by our mistakes more frequently than otherwise that we grow in power and integrity.

Search for Truth.

"I say this because it is an appreciation of our mistakes in this field that induces us to carry with us throughout our lives a knowledge that the educational process, which is ending in its formal way for you within the next five days, the development of our powers, and the attempt to satisfy an unquenchable search for truth, should be fixed stars in our firmament, a permanent necessity in our careers.

"And this leads me to a discussion of the two responsibilities, the two significant and important responsibilities, that you, throughout your lives as educated men and women, as citizens of the world, must face.

"We all of us have become acquainted, as it were, specialized, in some particular field of knowledge. Some of us have devoted our attention to the area of engineering, in which we have become skilled in strains and stresses, in which we have acquired a knowledge of structural design, in which we have come to know about the construction of transmission lines, of electrical energy, of kilowatts, of mineralogy, of the structure of the world and the methods by which its commercial materials may be recovered and benefited. Those who have followed this course have a responsibility to build, to create from the earth new resources for the benefit of mankind — if only a blackened countryside permits us to do so.

Law and Medicine.

"And some of us have devoted our energies to the study of the law. We have acquired a knowledge of the rights and privileges, the responsibilities and duties, the obligations of individuals, of corporations, under the law. We have become intimate with the minutiae of legal technicalities and procedure, and of constitutional law. It is our responsibility to guide the course of justice as between one individual and another, as between an individual and a corporation, as between all of them against each other, and as between all of them and public authority. That is indeed a very great duty and a very great responsibility. To carry it forward without prejudice, without intemperance, and without trickery sometimes resorted to is a very great obligation.

"And there are some who have specialized in the art and science of curing in medicine in all of its divisions. Some in agriculture have gained a knowledge of how to cultivate and to breed. Some have devoted their attention to pure science, to the observation of brute fact, with a view to increasing the sum total of man's knowledge of the natural universe. And some of us have elected to enlist in the more cultural field,—perhaps more cultural, although these are all essentially cultural,—to enlist in that group of men whom Coleridge called 'prophetic souls of the wide world; dreaming on things to come.' Each of us within the area of our own special group must follow

the course of the stream of his responsibilities so canalized, technical in a sense, vocational in a sense, material in a sense, in that they enable us to meet the requirements of the world in which we live, the physical requirements of our life.

"But merely meeting this type of responsibility is not enough to satisfy the demands of the earth as we now know it. It is not enough to be purely a specialist, to become a citizen of an autonomous discipline, as it were, without knowledge of its relationship to the other autonomous states. It is not enough to be a specialist and to ignore the essential unity of all human activities as they act and react one upon the other. There is a greater challenge to us all.

Confusion of World.

"I must confess that, varying as they do in intensity, different as they are in purposes, contrary as they may be in their origins, wherever one looks throughout the earth today, on the shores of the seven seas or the banks of the mighty rivers, evidences are far too plentiful of the collapse of old virtues, of the prevalence of delusion, and the abundant supply of that same fire and poison which are blackening our countryside.

"Everywhere catchwords of live ideas, passionately uttered, are binding men's minds to the hitching post of outward discipline and directing their actions by the use of force. Reason seems bereft of might. The hemispheres seem to be turned upside down and you may, as I often do, appropriately wonder whether your elders have not made a perfect confusion of the world which we face."

Post-War Venom.

Dr. Douglas said that "the venom of a post-war world" confronted the statesmen who sought a solution to our troubles. They forget, however, to omit prejudice and hatred from their thinking. The result of this forgetting was a "world, permeated with doubt, a faithless world, a world dominated by the baser passions of mankind."

"There are many," he continued, "who accept this turn in the course of events as inevitable. There are many who say that this is beyond the jurisdiction of man, that this is beyond his capacity to control, that he is impotent to shape his future and to mold his destiny. But to accept this view is to embrace the philosophy of despair. To accept this view is to be a coward in the face of odds, to accept this view is to be a slacker.

"But more than this, the implications of this view are too profound for ready acceptance. They pronounce that man is controlled by predetermination, that some mysterious unseen force directs the course of his career. They deny that man is a rational being. They de-throne reason and relegate it to an insignificant place. The repudiate democracy, which rests upon the premise that man is a rational being, that reason has authority, and that public opinion is a result of an intellectual process, intellectual in its widest, finest and highest meaning.

Praises Democracy.

"And because democracy embraces far more than a merely particular type of political structure, because it embraces the freedom of the inquiring mind to inquire, because it embraces the freedom to speak one's thoughts, provided they are responsible thoughts, because it embraces the right to assemble, to discuss, to enjoy the meeting of minds, because it embraces the right to worship the god of one's own selection, democracy is far more than a mere political organism.

"And thus with its destruction so menaced by this view that events are beyond the control of man, there will perish the most precious rights and heritage of our time. I therefore cannot and will not embrace this opinion—this judgment. The implications are too great, the menaces too horrible.

"Enthroned Reason."

"I cannot do it, and you cannot, because neither you nor I are willing to confess defeat before the battle has been fought. We must demonstrate that man is after all a rational being. We must enthrone once more reason as the dominating authority of our lives. We must once more attempt to weld together the autonomous disciplines into a confederation of knowledge, and we must approach these great problems which confront us all regardless of the particular area in which our immediate interest has become canalized, without attempting to emphasize dialectics at the expense of determining the truth. We must approach these problems not for the purpose of establishing our own authority, but for the purpose of determining what is true, and what, therefore, is good.

"This is your great second responsibility as citizens of the world. If we all are capable, once more, to re-establish the premise on which the democratic process, embracing as it does all of the rights and privileges for which we have struggled for more than 1,000 years—if we can re-establish that men are rational

beings, responsible one to another, responsible because of an inner discipline rather than because of an outward authority, we may be able once more to snatch what Justice Holmes has called a 'brief space of calm in the midst of the tempestuous streaming of the world.'"

BONERS.

Who said, "After us the deluge"?

Noah.

The wife of a duke is a ducky.

Women die twice as often as men.

William Tell invented the telephone.

A hospital is where you go to be born.

A neighbor is a person who borrows.

The difference between air and water is that air can be made wetter, but water cannot.

—The Sheaf.

"Congratulations

to the

Graduating Class of 1939"

CHARLES GURD & CO. LIMITED

Quality Beverages since 1868.

to delight the Graduate

and commemorate the great "Day"—These selected gifts have been assembled as suggestive of a varied choice that is offered at BIRKS.

GIFTS FOR LADIES
 C. Hand-engraved 9kt. natural gold Bracelet 25.00
 D. Fitted Bag, navy or black calfskin, gold-finished fittings and frame 12.50
 E. Compact, enamelled in pastel colours 5.00
 F. Cigarette Case to match Compact 6.50

GIFTS FOR MEN
 A. 10kt. natural gold Signet Ring 17.50
 B. Ronson's newest combination Cigarette Case and Lighter 15.00
 G. 10kt. natural gold Cuff Links, engine-turned decoration; pair 15.00

Birks



Simpson's

... EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE MCGILL BLAZER

The official McGill Blazer, as registered in the Royal Institute for the Advancement of Learning and authorized by the directors of the University, is sold exclusively by Simpson's, Montreal. All jackets expertly tailored, with official McGill crest embroidered on the pocket and stamped on buttons as illustrated. An ideal gift for every McGill man and woman—freshman or graduate.

Red — for the Undergraduate

\$10

Blue — for the Graduate

\$15

Blazers for both women and men obtainable in the Men's Shop,

SECOND FLOOR.

Note—Blazers sold only to persons bearing official order. Following are the names of those authorized to sign requisition orders for blazer purchases:

For Graduates:

G. B. Glasco, Esq.,
3466 University Street.

For Undergraduate Students:

Mrs. L. W. Hendrie,
McGill Union.

G. H. Fletcher, Esq.,
McGill Union.

Miss G. D. Mudge,
Medical Building,
McGill University.

Mrs. G. F. Murray,
Royal Victoria College.

For Students at Macdonald College:

T. Fred Ward, Esq.,
A. B. Walsh, Esq.,
J. H. Currie, Esq.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

PEACE and PROSPERITY Are Within Your Reach... If You

Practice Thrift!



THE MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK

Established in 1846

Safety Deposit Boxes at All Our Offices

BRANCHES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY



"I'm Working My Way Through College"

By GERALD CLARK

is just one of the many interesting features in this Saturday's STANDARD in addition to another special 24-page section of intimate and charming rotogravure pictures of the King and Queen, in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal.

The Standard

ROYAL TOUR ISSUE No. 2

MAY 27th—10c

PRIZES AWARDED STUDENTS TODAY

Many Receive Honours in
10 Faculties and
Schools

The following graduating students will receive prizes, medals, and other honours at today's convocation:

Faculty of Medicine.

Davidson, Charles S., the Alexander D. Stewart memorial prize for the highest general qualifications for the practise of medicine. Helperin, David, the Lieutenant-Governor's silver medal for the highest standing in public health and preventive medicine.

Maclean, Kenneth F., the Wood gold medal for the best clinical examinations in the subjects of the final year.

Whitelaw, Donald M., the Holmes gold medal for the highest aggregate in all subjects forming the medical curriculum and the Robert Forsyth prize for high standing in surgery.

Winkler, Israel, the J. Francis Williams fellowship in medicine and clinical medicine. High aggregate standing in the final year was:

1. Whitelaw, Donald M., Vancouver, B. C.
2. Gurd, Fraser N., Westmount.
3. Winkler, Israel, Outremont.
4. Albert, Saul, Outremont.
5. Gordon, Alec L., Westmount.
6. Maclean, Kenneth F., Reno, Nev.

Faculty of Law.

The Mailhot prize was won by Mrs. Anne Gross, Montreal.

Philip F. Vineberg was awarded the Elizabeth Torrance gold medal, Junior Bar Association prize for civil procedure. Montreal Bar Association prize for commercial law, legal research prize, and the Edwin Botsford Busted scholarship.

Faculty of Engineering.

Honors in the graduating class, medals, scholarships and prizes, as follows: (names in alphabetical order):

Berkowitz, Saul Milton — The Lieutenant-Governor's Silver Medal in architecture; The Louis Robertson Prize in Architectural Design. Cameron, Douglas Alastair — Sir William Dawson Fellowship in metallurgical engineering (1939-40).

Cameron, James William — Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy First Prize for summer essay; American Society for Metals prize for metallography and thesis.

Ferguson, Robert Stirling — The Hugh McLennan Memorial Traveling Scholarship (1939-40); The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada Medal; First Medal the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada interscholastic competitions.

Gordon, Philip — British Association Medal; honors in Chemical Engineering.

Goring, Gilman Rogers — British Association Medal; honors in Mechanical Engineering.

Grassby, James Neil — Dr. James Douglas Fellowship in Mining Engineering (1939-40).

Kent, Gordon Neville — Society of Chemical Industry's Prize for summer essay.

MacCallum, Peter Malcolm — Honors in Electrical Engineering; The Jenkins Brothers Limited Scholarship (1938-39); Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated Second Prize.

MacCallum, Reside — Honors in Electrical Engineering; Undergraduate Society's First Prize for summer essay.

MacGowan, William Hartley — British Association Medal; honors in Electrical Engineering; Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated First Prize; The Engineering Institute of Canada Prize (May, 1938); The Anglin Bursary (1938-39).

Nathanson, Sol — British Association Medal; honors in Civil Engineering; The Robert Forsyth Prize in theory of structures and strength of materials.

Faculty of Arts and Science.

Byers, Helen Douglas, Alliance Francaise de Montreal Silver Medal.

Goldberg, Simon Abraham, Alexander Mackenzie Graduate Fellow-

ship in Economics and Political Science.

Levitt, Bella, Henry Chaman Gold Medal for Classical Languages and Literature.

Ruddick, R. Bruce, Peterson Memorial Prize for creative work in English Literature.

Tetrault, Claude, Moncel, Guy Drummond Memorial Fellowship in Economics and Political Science.

von Cardinal, Clive Helmut, Lieutenant-Governor's Silver Medal in History.

Whitehead, Jean Valerie Elizabeth, Shakespeare Gold Medal for English Language and Literature.

Wykes, Neville George Allen Oliver Gold Medal and Fellowship in Economics and Political Science.

School of Commerce.

Carty, Edward Bower, the Chancellor's Gold Medal for Economics. Russell Murray Alexander, Lieutenant - Governor's Silver Medal for Accountancy, Mathematics, Business Organization and Commercial Law, and the F. W. Sharp Prize for Accountancy, Mathematics and Business Organization.

Faculty of Dentistry.

R. T. Lamb, the Montreal Dental Club gold medal and book prize, highest aggregate standing in the final year, College of Dental Surgeons of the Province of Quebec prize awarded to the student obtaining the highest standing in practical work.

D. C. Gordon, Lieut.-Governor's silver medal and prize in books for second highest standing in the final year.

Household Science.

Scott, Jean Florence, Montreal, Montreal Housewives' League prize.

School of Physical Education.

Barnard, Barbara Louise, Gold Medal for highest general proficiency throughout the course. Class of 1916 cup for highest standing in practical work.

Schofield, Ruth Elizabeth, Class 1925 shield for highest standing in practice teaching.

Faculty of Agriculture.

Gorham, James Rist, Campbellton, N. B., The Stern Cup.

PRINCIPAL DOUGLAS PLAYS BASEBALL

(Continued from Page 1.)

roaming around. Rumour has it, thought, that they were a classy outfit, quite capable of giving the now-cocky Classical students a close battle.

The last few days have indeed been busy ones on the campus. Out-of-town visitors have been bewildered. On one hand, workmen are busily constructing platforms and stands, while other groups are seen setting up a large tent in complex fashion. Some wondered whether the circus was planning an open-air matinee.

A little farther west on the campus figures are seen darting hither and yon in queer fashion. All kinds of balls—hard balls, soft balls, cricket balls, tennis balls, and even footballs—are tossed or hit around with reckless abandon. The process goes on and on. This is the informal aspect of convocation which warms tepid friendships and welds the class of '39 into a unity.

A diplomat went to the Fuehrer to have a new treaty made cluehrer;

The discussions went blooey—Said the envoy "Aw phooey! The neuhrer the Fuehrer, the queuhrer."—The Gateway.

"Pa, what's a matrimonial burcau?"

"It's a bureau, son, with six drawers packed full of women's fixings and one man's necktie.—Gateway.

STUDENT HEAVY BROGUES

SCOTCH GRAIN OR CALF SKIN IN BLACK OR BROWN

Brittany \$3.50 Milby \$4.90

WE CARRY A TO E WIDTHS
The Brittany Shoe Stores
EUG. CORBEIL, Prop.
966 WEST — ST. CATHERINE — EAST 926
C.O.T.C. BOOT SPECIAL AT \$2.95

The Student Voice

Commerce Speaks.

To the Editor of the McGill Daily: Sir.—The teaching of Commerce is worthy of the interest of a University such as McGill. Universities in Great Britain and the United States have developed the teaching of Commerce and the business world has benefited.

The study of Commerce at McGill has proceeded from a Diploma course in 1921 to the Degree course of today.

During these years some 600 men have been graduated, and they have established themselves in business communities all over Canada. The success with which these graduates have met is fine evidence of their calibre and training. The wealth of experience of these graduates is great and it is their views concerning Commerce at McGill which are represented here.

In the post-war years, due to the foresight of Sir Arthur Currie, McGill experimented with the teaching of commercial subjects, and soon was in a position to advise other universities. Since that time there is no doubt but that Commerce made more rapid progress at some other universities than at McGill.

The reasons probably are:

- 1) That there was no adequate financial development.
- 2) There was no encouragement by the University itself.

Nevertheless, the School of Commerce continued to attract a most excellent type of student, a student who did the work given him, and yet vigorously engaged in extra-curricular activities, especially in sports. The enthusiasm of Commerce students is a credit to McGill.

It may be true that courses existed which were not hard to pass, but every Department usually offers some such courses. Suffice it to say that most students determine the amount of work required to be done by the courses given, rather than vice-versa.

It is undoubtedly true that Commerce has in the past been joked about, and on several occasions criticised in print.

- The usual criticisms were:
- 1) That there was not a wide enough variety of subjects taught.
 - 2) That the subject matter taught would be better learned in business.
 - 3) That the standards were not high enough.

We admit that a wider range of subjects should be offered but it is pointed out that the University cannot afford them.

We claim that this can, and should, be rectified for the following reasons:

- 1) The School of Commerce is operating at a profit, which should be reinvested in the course.
- 2) The students pay fees higher than those of their counterparts in Arts and Science.
- 3) The night courses on commercial subjects are most profitable.

As regards the second criticism, we believe that a Commerce graduate, having been instructed in general business principles, is in an excellent position to grasp the practical working details. This is evidenced by the many responsible positions which are continually accruing to our graduates. There are for example, over 100 graduate Chartered Accountants.

The students have urged for years that the standards be raised. This matter rests directly with the authorities. Students continually protest this condition, and this Association has the written evidence of graduates from all years.

The position at present is, that a new Director will be appointed on the retirement of the present Di-

rector. Certain changes will probably be made within the structure of Commerce itself. We ask that the University as a whole, assist the new Director and the fine staff of instructors, in every possible way.

We the graduates are confident that, if the authorities will establish it more firmly, Commerce will eventually become one of the largest and most highly-respected courses at McGill.

—The Commerce Graduates Society of McGill University,
Per Hugh Savage.

Hart House Debate.

To the Editor of the McGill Daily:

Sir.—I have seen the following reference to Hart House debates in a letter published in your issue of Monday 13th March: "This year Toronto could not meet two debaters from McGill who visited the Queen City because there was a lack of interest in public speaking." I wish to point out that these words give an entirely false impression of the facts.

Hart House was unable to invite McGill to take part in a debate this year not because of any unwillingness to do so or because of any lack of interest in debates, but because our schedule for the balance of the academic year had been arranged at a meeting on 4th January and it was only on 2nd February, that we received a letter from McGill suggesting a debate with Hart House. It was then too late to alter the arrangements. We much regretted this and at a meeting on 7th February we wrote

to the Secretary of the McGill Debating Union Society explaining that our schedule could not now be changed but asking McGill to get in touch with us in good time next year so that the tradition which we greatly value by which McGill are hon. visitors at a Hart House debate each winter could be continued.

It may be added that though attendance at debates varies considerably we have had a number of excellent debates this year and at the final one at the end of February when the Hon. Norman Rogers was hon. visitor there was a good attendance and an excellent discussion.

Yours truly,

ROBERT GREER ALLEN.

Secretary of
Hart House Debates Committee.
Toronto, March 20, 1939.

Magistrate (sternly)—You knocked this pedestrian down at a crossing. Explain yourself, sir.

Motorist—I didn't knock him down. He fell. I pulled up to let him get across and he fainted with surprise.—Gateway.

And then there was the cowgirl who entered the Horse Show and held her roan with the best of them.—Gateway.

Professor—Why don't you answer me?

Freshman—I did, Professor. I shook my head.

Professor—But you don't expect me to hear it rattle away up here, do you?—Gateway.

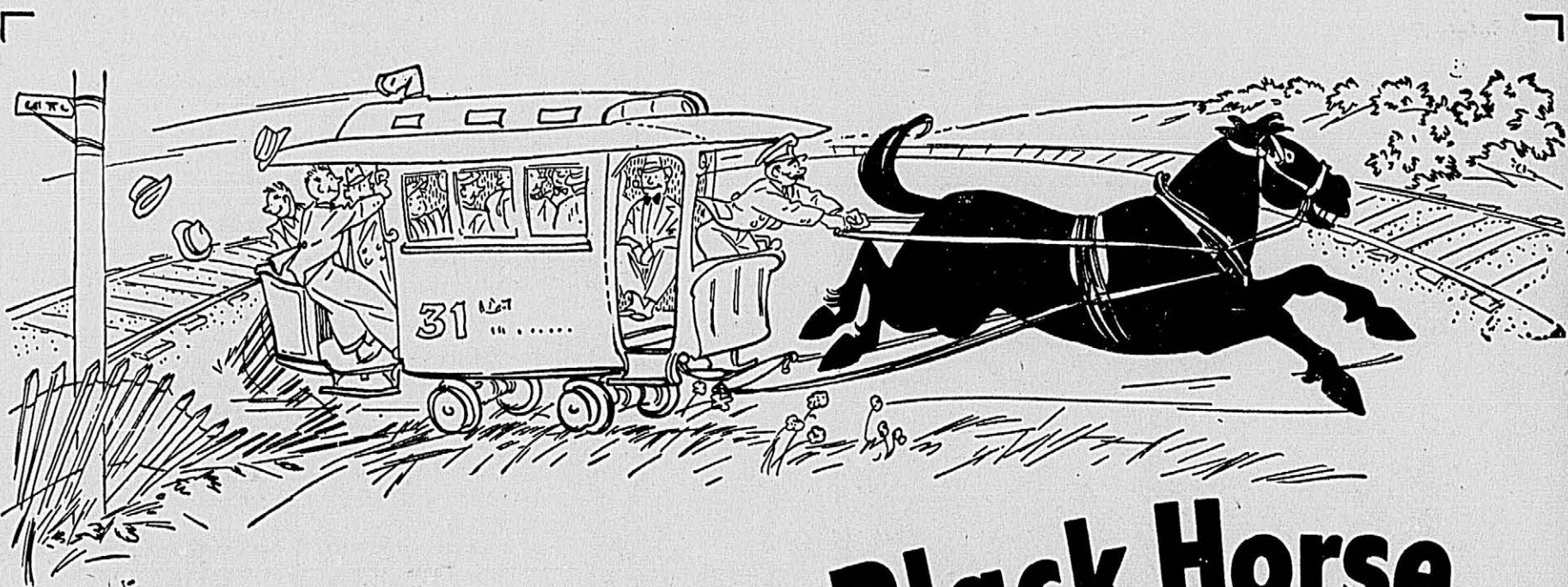


CONGRATULATIONS!

To Young Graduates From Montreal's
Own Store Since 1843

We wish you lifelong success, and it is our sincere hope that you will continue in your pursuit of the highest standards, in your adherence to fine ideals, and in that keen appreciation of quality which has brought so many of you, year after year, to Morgan's.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., LIMITED



Hitch Yourself to Black Horse

For Pure Enjoyment
and Fitness

Black Horse

Canada's Finest ALE

Made for five generations by the
DAWES BREWERY, Montreal



CONVOCATION BALL

TONIGHT 10.00 P.M.

MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL

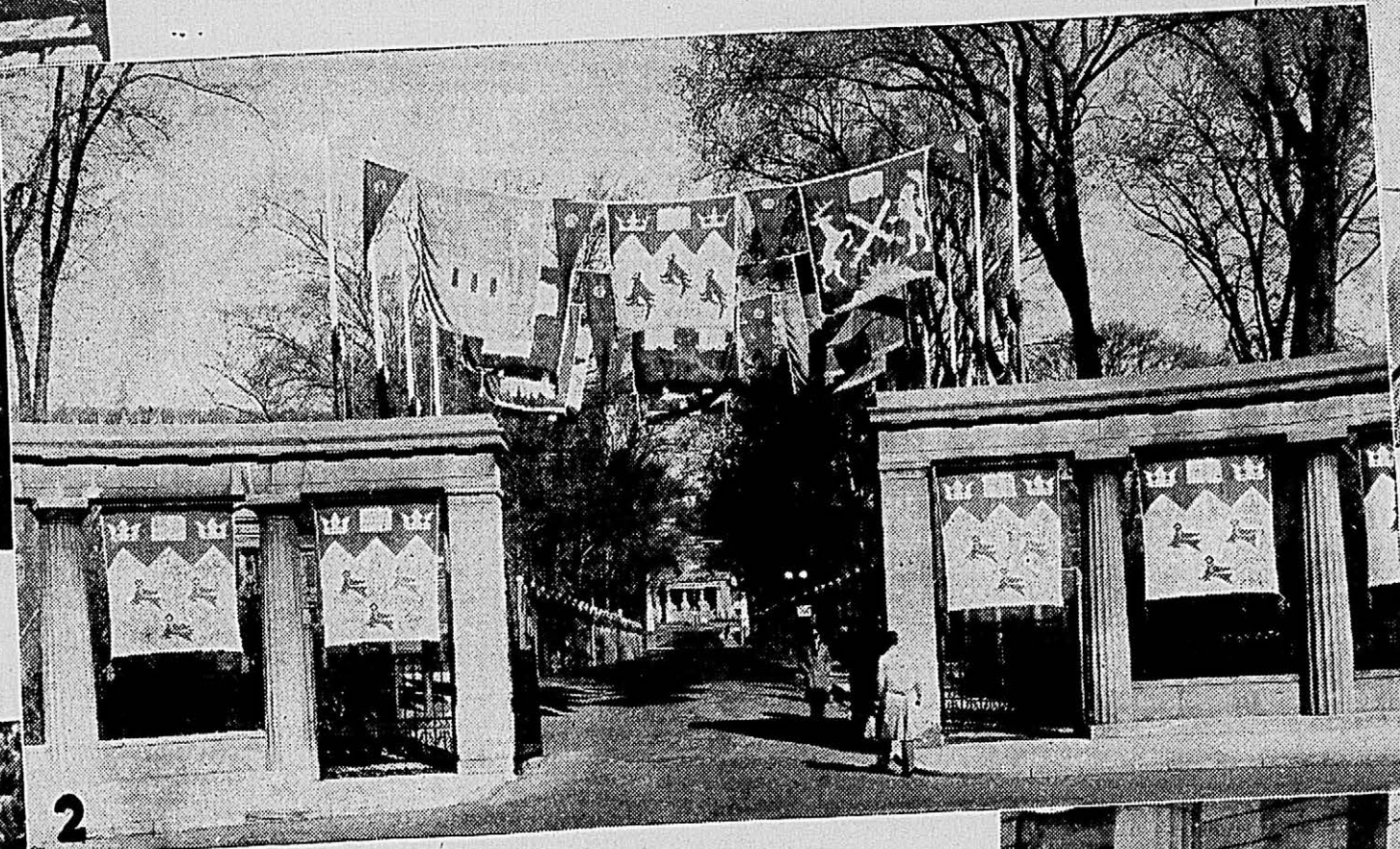
TICKETS \$6.00 Per Couple

TICKETS from: ARTS BUILDING, ENGINEERING BUILDING

MEDICAL BUILDING and MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL on the night of the Dance

CAMPUS EN FETE FOR KING'S VISIT

Royal Standard Unfurled
On Historic Occasion



1. **A HAPPY QUARTET.** From left to right: Lorne Macey, Helen Hyndman, Beth Teed and Drummond Smith.
2. **THE BANNERS WAVE!** The Campus takes on a festive air as roadways are lined by pillars and bunting.
3. **COLONEL WILFRED BOVEY,** Director of Extra-Mural Relations at McGill, pauses a moment for a Daily photographer.
4. **ON THE MARCH!** McGill's C.O.T.C. parades to the tune of the bagpipes.
5. **IN THEIR ACADEMIC ROBES,** the University Senate waits to greet Royalty. Seen in the front row are Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor, and Dr. L. W. Douglas, Principal.
6. **SMILE FOR THE CAMERAMAN!** A group of undergraduates in the stands provided by the University.
7. **"STUDENTS' SECTION".** A gentle reminder that only those with tickets will be provided with seating accommodation.
8. **FUTURE MCGILL STUDENTS?** These two youngsters corner a vantage point on the Campus as they wait for their King and Queen.
9. **SEAT OF LEARNING.** The historic Arts Building is gaily decorated with the Royal Coat of Arms. The Coat of Arms of the McGill family may be seen on the tree at the right.
10. **THE ROYAL STANDARD** flies proudly atop the Arts Building. It was raised only while the Sovereign was on the Campus.

—Photos 2, 5, 9, 10 by S. J. Hayward. —All others by McGill Daily staff photographers.

M. Hebert

LIMITED

CIVIL AND MILITARY
TAILOR

ENGLISH STYLES

Choice of cloth, the style
you require, and the fit
you should have for your
Dress Suit, Overcoat and
Business Suit.

SPECIAL PRICE

to

McGILL STUDENTS
UNIVERSITY TOWER

660 St. Catherine St. W.
ROOM 401

.....merely
musing.....

with mub

What, you again? . . .

. . . Yes, me again. Almost automatically in subconscious fashion the casual reader wonders what kind of a mistake this is. It would seem, surely, that the special Convocation issue of the Daily would at least be free of the taint of "mub," but, as sure as fate, along comes the old codger trying vainly to muse, to really muse, just this once.

It is essential to muse, for there is nothing to write about — and anyways the mind caustically remarks to the rest of the body that it is not between the period of October first to May eighth and it should not be called upon to function. After all, says the mind, a vacation is a vacation and one's rights have to be respected.

Past and future . . .
. . . Since we agree that there is

nothing to muse about at present, it follows that we must muse about the past or about the future. Maybe we can do a little bit of both just to get you going, and you can carry on from there.

The past . . .

. . . If we mused about the past we would muse about that great football team we had. A benign smile suffuses the face as those pleasant pictures flash before the mind's eye. We'll never forget the glorious rout of Varsity at Molson Stadium when a magnificent throng decked out in all colours saw a great Red machine function to perfection under a warm sun and continue the same process in driving rain. We remember two weeks later those nine single points booted out so methodically by Herb Westman so that a valiant Western team was completely buffaloeed from beginning to end. We remember that great banquet at the Mount Royal Hotel to the champions with huge banners proclaiming "After ten long years."

More . . .

. . . Then we can muse about the track meet in which Toronto nosed us out for the title by winning the relay and how we should have won because of this, that and the other thing, but Toronto would do nothing and we refused to complain.

We think of a magnificent basketball team that reached its prime late, but still early enough to grab a share of the title and we muse on the Fates that prevented a play-off when we would, or should, have gone on to snare the title by our lonesome.

We think of great skiers performing great feats, but being thwarted in the final stretch by a truly great crew sporting the deep Green of Dartmouth. There are a lot of sentimental pictures associated with skiing and it seems to use that Dartmouth's ski title is side by side with us in the convocation ceremonies today for the writing is on the wall and the title is going to graduate to clutching hands from the north next year.

The future . . .

. . . Hockey has significantly been left out. We do not have to worry particularly about the future of the other sports. They are under control and prospects are bright, but about hockey we can't consider the past without, a thought of the future. Our pleasant facial expression is somewhat altered and a slight but pronounced frown stealthily presses forward. Hope is eternal but great gods of it are needed if we want to visualize the intercollegiate title resting with us for more than another year. And that does not take into account the persistent newspaper reports that McGill is withdrawing or being requested to withdraw from the Senior group. However, this is no time to worry and we let our thoughts run lightly on to other things of present moment.

Convocalla . . .

. . . Some illustrious sports figures trip up the steps for sheepskins today. . . We won't run through the names, but let's consider what some are planning. . . Ronald Perowne, B. Com., is think-

45 ATTEND SPRING CAMP AT OOLAHWAN

Athletics, Cultural Program
Featured During Week
in Mountains

The S. C. M. Spring Camp this year attracted about 45 students to the shores of Lake Oolahwan, near St. Margaret's, to relax from the long exam schedule and to live together as a student community for a week.

For a part of the time, the surface of the lake was frozen, but in spite of the cold weather, the program planned for camp remained unchanged. Each morning the main address of the day was followed by discussion groups; baseball and other games were played in the afternoon, while the evening program usually consisted of a short talk on the Canadian scene or the international situation, followed by folk-dancing.

Among the main leaders were Dr. Gottlieb, a pediatrician from Vienna, who left his country about two months ago; Dr. Grant Lathe, secretary of the Canadian Student Assembly; the Rev. Philip Beattie, secretary of the National Student Christian Movement of Canada; Professor R. K. Naylor; and Neil Morrison, a graduate student at McGill.

In an address written in German and translated into English, Dr. Gottlieb commented on the Central European situation, mentioning especially the present German-Polish dispute. Dr. Lathe spoke first on the condition of students in China, and in a subsequent address gave a brief survey of economic and social conditions in Canada today.

Other features of the 1939 Spring Camp were an open air service on Sunday morning, a musical concert on Saturday night, a treasure hunt on the lake, a hike over the surrounding hills, and a class in eurythmics (interpretative dancing).

ing seriously of giving up football, taking a permanent job and possibly playing hockey in the winter, but only one sport, no more. . . . Russell McConnell, B. Com., is flirting with a tempting offer to move his haberdashery down to Quebec for a year or so and to spend his spare moments with an aggregation well known in local hockey circles as the Aces. . . . Herb Westman, B. Eng., has kept the papers busy with rumours of meandering to Toronto or to Hamilton, but the safest bet seems that he will remain in Montreal if he doesn't definitely go to the Argos, if he . . . and on and on. . . . Most others graduating drop out of forefront athletics, keeping with them to keep physically trim, as we do. . . . The rigors of an outdoor life are dulling to the brain as any reader will perceive in this column, but "mub" has just enough left to wish those coming back in the fall a pleasant summer and all those who leave the peaceful byways for the busy highways a pleasant stroll through life.

Lit. Crit.

By Cryptic

LET'S QUIT.

Infuriated happiness will doubtless greet the last appearance of this column. There will be celebrations of joy, and a spontaneous deplasmolyzing of cranial cavities (consult biological Dept. for translation). But the joy will be short-lived for I come from a long line of critics, and am slowly creeping everywhere. You shall hear from me. If I am correct (as per usual) this is the fifteenth column to bear the title of LIT CRIT. In that time we have covered quite a bit of territory, and as we remarked in the first column in 2 B.C. (2 months before Christmas) have sunk our teeth in many problems. Now as is the usual course before examinations we might do a little review.

This column was conceived in the idea that art was not born free from society, and was dedicated to task of showing the relationship between art and society, hoping thereby to present a materialistic and objective critical tool for artistic analysis. To this end it gave several analyses of certain artists in particular, certain trends in general, and with these as background, presented what it thought should be the spirit and devotion of our true modern artists. If we wanted to be brief we could say that an artist should know the true facts of his world. The stumbling block is the phrase "true facts." It does not mean facts coloured by a social environment or any sort of rationalization; it means facts which form the basis for a connecting theory, which when put to the test of new facts is not found wanting, but approved and replenished. A great artist must have a philosophy, and the more valid his ideas, the greater is his ability to use his creative powers.

THE ARTIST AND THE SCIENTIST.

There are some people who claim that the ideas stated in the preceding paragraph make the artist nothing but a cold calculating scientist. They point out, very correctly, that science is the collecting of facts and their organization into theories for the further drawing out of facts and in their utilization for the welfare of mankind. The criterion for the validity of any theory is the criterion of practice; it must explain all the facts known and point a way for the uncovering of further data. Is the artist therefore simply a research worker in the emotions? The answer to this is definitely 'No'. We made the statements in the last paragraph because we live in a world of objective reality, in which, as evolution shows, there are countless inter-relationships between things, of times of a complicated nature, and which inter-relationships can be understood, if not explained. Man is part of this world and therefore fits into this concept. But man is different from all other things. We say that he is on a higher plane. It is a creative ability that separates man from lower animals, it is this ability that enabled him to organize societies and to use the forces of nature to his own ends. It is this creative ability that leads to man's consciousness and enables him to understand the objective world about him. It is part of this same faculty that we term creative phantasy and attribute to the artists. All of us possess it to some degree.

Possibly these ideas are a little difficult to grasp for we are so often apt to think of artists as peculiar creatures who are different from ourselves, despite the fact that most artists we hear about are quite normal. First and foremost, and this might be very trite, artists are men and women and members of society and are under the same social obligations as the rest of us. They are, however, more gifted with creative phantasy than we are, and they use this faculty to refract our world in artistic fashion before us. We are necessary to them. To have a strong basis an artist must have a true picture of society to refract, or otherwise he will evoke no response, for whether we care or not, we are under the influence of a moving objective world. An artist might tinkle our superficial senses, but so do prostitutes. Artists who meet with no living response from the functioning part of society, often turn to cater to that group of decadents who have left the dynamic stream of the world, or claim by way of rationalization that art needs no communication.

CHEERIO, IN HEADS.

The secret of creative phantasy is still a secret, but the ideas presented enable us to understand the subject with more clarity (it is to be hoped). As society is ever changing, so will art be ever changing, but as human society so far has been the history of a struggle for a better life, so all art has a deep emotional bond of continuity. In terms of today we have an interesting phenomenon. As we have stated so many times, today's history is that of the sharpening of the

struggle between progress and reaction, with reaction bending backwards towards fascism in order to preserve its profits, and hindering the march forward of the majority of people to a better life, for which our world is now ready. In our terms this means that reaction is functioning negatively and thus cannot respond to an artistic interpretation of a dynamic moving world. The people with whom artistic contact can be made are the vast masses of humanity, and it can only be made deeply in terms of their own lives and their struggles. They are the vast potential audience for the serious modern artist. This audience welcome those who come to it, but it demands no artistic caterers, for in the artistic as well as in the social sphere, the masses of people will solve their own problems. There however is the life and reality for today.

The problem of the audience is connected with the major social as well as artistic problem of the day: the fight against fascism. Fascism destroys democracy, fascism destroys culture. I have said this many times before, and in the analysis of fascist 'art' that this column has presented have shown it to be so. It is only fitting that at the end of this last column I should have restated the major task of our time. Until all progressives are united in the fight against any show of fascism, and fascism defeated, until that day can no artist dilly-dally in the long grass of sexual phrases, or in the morass of idealistic longings. And when that day is here he will no longer want to do so.

Thoughts from the Great Minds of the World

SUCCESS

The secret of success is this: There is no secret of success.

Carry your chin in and the crown of your head high. We are gods in the chrysalis.

Success is a result of mental attitude and the right mental attitude will bring success in everything you undertake.

In fact, there is no such thing as failure, except to those who accept and believe in failure. Failure!

There is no such word in all the bright lexicon of speech, unless you yourself have written it there.

A great success is made up of an aggregation of little ones. These finally form a whole.

You Cannot Buy A Better Cigarette •

"EXPORTS" are easy on throat and lips. They have that mildness and smoothness found only in the finest English cigarettes.

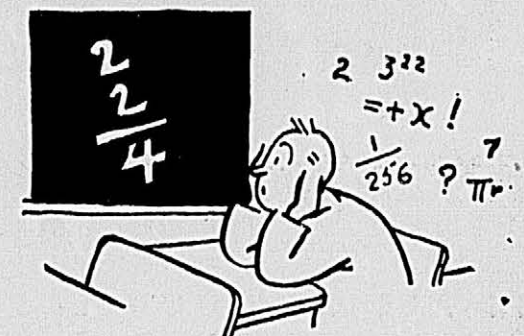
Made with MOISTUREPROOF PAPER



"EXPORT"

A PRODUCT OF THE MACDONALD TOBACCO COMPANY

SIMPLE MATHEMATICS



YOU DON'T NEED a slide rule to prove that money grows quickly if you save REGULARLY. Even small deposits soon grow to very useful sums indeed, if you school yourself to add to them faithfully each month. Don't wait till you have a big deposit before opening a Savings Account. It is far better to start in a small way than not to start at all.

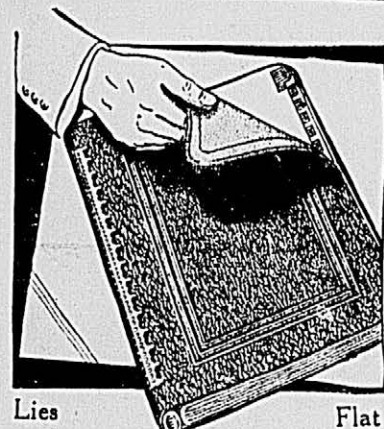
Students' accounts are welcome at any branch of the Royal Bank.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dominion Blank Book Co.

LOOSE LEAF
COVERS

They are well made
Convenient to use



FOR EASY WRITING

Steel Hinges anchored in Leather provide greatest ease for writing.

We carry all sizes — 3 and 7 Rings

The Montreal Book Room

LIMITED

1455 MCGILL COLLEGE AVENUE

and

The Poole Book Store

2055 MCGILL COLLEGE AVENUE



Six smart girls!!! These smart young ladies have graduated into the service of the Canadian Colonial Airways between Montreal and New York! You too have graduated . . . and we wish you luck . . . and we know that you will graduate to use the air travel service of the Canadian Colonial Airways between Montreal and New York.

Daily more and more passengers find the luxurious Douglas Airliners the smartest way to travel between these important cities . . . 6 flights daily . . . 4 flights on Sunday. \$18.25 one way, \$32.85 return trip.

Canadian Colonial Airways makes direct connection with Trans Canada Airways for Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver and Seattle and direct connections with all leading airlines throughout the United States.

CANADIAN COLONIAL AIRWAYS

Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Canada.

GANONG'S CHOCOLATES AND BARS

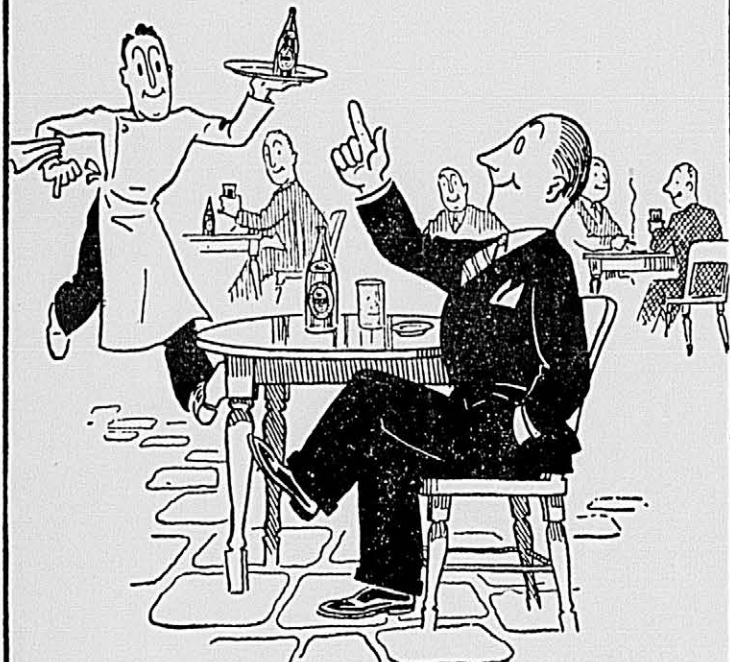
FOOD FOR THOUGHT

New Energy in Tempting
Palatable Form

JOE SAYS—

ONE GOOD

Dow



... DESERVES

ANOTHER!

Because of its high quality and flavour



THE ALE OF GOOD TASTE

CONVOCATION
1939

As the Graduation Gown is replaced by the cloak of responsibility in the Professions or in Business, may you find in the training and associations of "Old McGill" a firm foundation for the building of successful Citizenship.

It has become our annual privilege, through the medium of this column, to thank the Faculty, the Graduating Classes and the Undergraduate body for the loyal and generous patronage always extended.

GOOD LUCK GO WITH YOU ALWAYS!

Scotts
Restaurant

1180 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST

THROUGH CAMPUS

(Continued from Page 1.)

At one point along the route, there was a family of kids lined up along the curb. They waited nearly all afternoon. About the middle of the proceedings, their mother produced a large paper bag and handed each a sandwich and a large banana, all along the line. . . . As a rule, the crowd was very orderly—extraordinarily so—but a policeman friend of ours reports that he overheard one "lady" say to another, "If you don't stop pushing me, I'll poke you in the eye!" . . . Some of the people who bought seats in the stand in front of R.V.C. were bitterly disappointed. Arriving late, confident that their seats would be reserved, they had to sit in the lower rows. As the Royal car passed, the crowd on the sidewalk stood up, some stood on their toes, others lifted up children and "petite" girlfriends, and the plutocrats in the stands saw a flash between the forest of backs, and the car had passed!

Nearly everybody had a camera, from a box Brownie to a Cine Kodak for taking motion pictures in colour. Candid camera friends hung precariously from windows and festooned the trees like tent caterpillars. Major Forbes was armed with a motion picture camera, and Daily staff photographers infested all points of vantage. Now the sole topic of conversation is, "Have you seen my pictures of the King and Queen?" Many ardent but inexperienced photographers hastened from point to point along the route, in the pious hope that at least one shot would turn out a honey.

One little boy was found sobbing bitterly after the Royal car had passed. On being asked what was the matter, he muttered, "The King only had his Sunday suit on!" . . . It was felt that there should have been more brass bands and things along the route to impress the kiddies. . . . At another point, while everybody was waiting for the Great Moment, a rending sound was heard, followed by a sudden bump. The folding chair underneath a benevolent-looking old gentleman had given way, with disastrous consequences. . . . The driver of the Royal car was evidently a little nervous. He sped up the hills so quickly that the speculators were only able to mutter, "That's them, that was!" It was bewildering, not lack of good will, which half-suppressed the cheering in these sections.

Elaborate instructions were issued to the police. In every second paragraph, the officers were admonished, "Be courteous!" As a result, everything passed off smoothly. . . . At one point, a man spoke to a constable in French. Although the policeman himself could barely speak English, he announced to a startled audience: This is the English section. Speak only English here, if you please!" . . . Comes the revolution!

There was not much exploitation of the general enthusiasm. Stands along the route were often half empty. People quickly realized that they could hasten from point to point and obtain a good view each time. Some did this half a dozen times. About 1200 students were comfortably seated on the campus stands. The public stayed outside—evidently thinking the campus sacrosanct.

Newspapermen pointed out that it was impossible to have the same crush as in London during the Coronation, where 14,000,000 people were spread along a route only 12 miles long. There were less than 2,000,000 people in Montreal for the Royal visit, and the route was 23 miles long.

Although the Liquor Commission was closed on the day of the visit, it didn't seem to be losing any money on the night before. Evidently the occasion was well celebrated.

Which reminds us to conclude: "Their Majesties, The King and Queen, God bless them!"

SENATE, STAFF
STUDENTS LINE
CAMPUS ROUTE

(Continued from Page 1.)

tered the Gates escorted by a squad of Provincial motorcycle police. Ten red and white silken banners of the University Arms decorated the Gates; next came eight tall masts with a display of banners of sister universities; in front of the students' section were two rows of red poles surmounted by crowns

with evergreen wreaths in between; at the crossroads stood two red and white pylons about forty feet high. On the pin-oak in front of James McGill's tomb were placed the Founder's family arms; after the Arts and Biological Buildings, pylons and red posts recurred; finally, at University street two red gate pillars guarded the entrance, each with crowns on top.

The arms of Queen Victoria were the central ornament at R.V.C. where were seated members of the faculty, their wives, and several McGill graduates; other decorative features included the arms of Lord Strathcona and Royal Cyphers.

Four University buildings were adorned with the arms of the families which had endowed them: the Macdonald arms on the Engineering Building, the Molson arms on Molson Hall (West Wing of the Arts Building), and the Redpath arms on the Library and Museum.

Other highlights in the decorative scheme, which was under the direction of Professor Percy E. Nobbs of the School of Architecture, were a large crown on the arch between the Royal Victoria Hospital and the Neurological Building, and the arms of the Bowes-Lyons, the Queen's family near Milton street.

OTTAWA OFFERS
SCHOLARSHIP PLANC.S.A. Campaign Achieves
Results in Maritime
Provinces

The National Scholarships Campaign of the Canadian Student Assembly, culminating with the delegation of students to Ottawa on March 6, has resulted in a definite plan for financial aid to students.

In accordance with his promise on March 6 to investigate the possibility of granting student aid through the Youth Rehabilitation Plan, the Hon. Norman Rogers, federal Minister of Labour, announced recently a scheme whereby provinces may submit projects for student aid. This plan would provide up to \$200 a year assistance for students selected by a committee of each participating university on a basis of merit and need. The plan would provide assistance to approximately 300 students throughout Canada in the first year, 500 in the second, and 700 in the third and succeeding years. As in the case of other projects under the Youth program, the Dominion and provinces would share the cost on an equal basis. The average value of the scholarships at any one university would be \$150 per student.

To date, the Maritime Provinces have agreed to the federal offer, and student aid is assured there for next year. Quebec has not yet replied either negatively or affirmatively to Ottawa.

Manitoba has recently announced an independent grant of \$20,000 for scholarships in that province. This grant may be augmented if Manitoba wishes to accept the federal scheme.

STAFF CHANGES
MADE PUBLIC

(Continued from Page 1.)

nors and the Senate, and will be put into effect immediately.

Changes Planned.

The most immediate problem concerns the work of the School during the Session 1939-40, pending the selection of a new Professor of Architecture. Professor Philip J. Turner, Professor of Building Construction, who has been connected with the School for many years, has been named as Acting Head of the School for next session. A Committee has been appointed to act with him, as a Board of Advisers, and to be responsible for the policy of the School. The members of this Committee are as follows:—

Ernest I. Barot, Esq., Architect.

Harold L. Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

J. Cecil McDougall, Esq., Architect.

Percy E. Nobbs, Professor of Design in the School of Architecture.

During the coming months, and prior to the opening of the next session, the teaching curriculum will be studied, and plans made for such changes in the organization of the School and additions to the staff, as may be desirable to carry on effectively.

Seek New Head.

"The appointment of such a Board of Advisers," it was announced, "emphasizes the intention of the University to foster the work of the School, to strengthen the links with the profession, and to utilize as fully as possible, for the benefit of the School, all the resources available."

The necessary steps have also

been taken for the selection of a new Professor of Architecture. "It is believed that during the carrying out of this task, the work of the School will be well sustained and stimulated under the guidance of Professor Turner and the Board of Advisers," a University announcement stated.

This program of development accentuates the purpose of the University to continue and amplify in-

struction in the School of Architecture.

Chemistry Appointment.

In the Department of Chemistry, a new appointment necessitated by the retirement of Dr. Steacie is that of C. A. Winkler, M.Sc. (Man.), Ph.D. (McG. & Oxon.), to the position of Assistant Professor of Chemistry for a period of three years from September 1, 1939, it was announced yesterday.

Dr. Jorge Guillen has been appointed as Associate Professor of Spanish for a term of three years from September 1, 1939, it was further announced at the University recently.

Dr. Guillen holds the degree of Master of Arts of the University of Granada and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Madrid. He has had a wide experience as a teacher of Spanish,

having been Spanish Lecturer at the University of Paris, Professor of Spanish Literature in the University of Murcia, Spain, Spanish Lecturer in Oxford University, Professor of Spanish Literature at the University of Seville, and Visiting Professor at Middlebury College. Dr. Guillen is distinguished as a poet and critic, and has a large number of publications to his credit.

Our Light Weight
Fabrics Have Just
Arrived . . .Order Now—
while the range is
at its very bestEATON
MADE-TO-MEASURE
ONE TROUSER
SUITS22⁵⁰
SUIT
TWO TROUSER
SUIT
26⁵⁰Our Lowest Price
in years . . .Yet same noted standards of Fit
Fabric . . . Workmanship.Choice Includes Woollens of
Exceptionally Fine Quality

• Gabardines • Tropical Worsteds
• Flannel Worsteds • Light Weight Tropicals

Hand-cut to your measure . . . hand-sewn at important points . . . particularly important features when you get into woollens that are ounces lighter like these—to achieve all the smartness of your heavier weight suits. Come in to-morrow, look over the range for business . . . sports . . . holidays . . . choose your own style . . . we'll craft your suit right in EATON'S own tailoring shops.

Other 3-Piece Suits at \$29⁵⁰ and \$35

If cash is not convenient, you may purchase these suits on EATON'S Budget Plan Terms, if you wish
THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
OF MONTREAL



Congratulations
to the graduating
class of '39

IT HAS BEEN our pleasure to
have had you with us many times during your undergraduate life.

WE LOOK FORWARD to you being with us tonight
at the Convocation Dance in the Ball Room and
Normandie Roof.

MAY WE HAVE YOU WITH US on many occasions
in the future!

MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL

J. ALDERIC RAYMOND,
President.VERNON G. CARDY,
Vice-President and Managing Director.